The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reported Difficulty beween Messrs. Sickles and Butterworth—The Navy-Yard Investigations—Proceedings of the Democratic Caucus—The Thirty Million Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

I am requested to state that the *Herald's* announcement of a recent unfriendly correspondence between the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and S. F. BUTTERWORTH, is an entire fabrication. No correspondence has taken place. The gentlemen are, and have continued to be, on the best possible terms.

SHERMAN'S Committee of Investigation relative to the Navy-yards expect to close the testimony this week. Every day's developments present new wonders of corruption, and the Committee's report will create a greater explosion than any other document of the Century. SEARING says he can prove that he paid for painting his house.

The Democratic Caucus is still sitting, and is said to be having a stormy time. The impression is gaining ground among the Southern men that it will be better to suspend all of the Tariff act of 1857 except the free list, and revive the Tariff of 1846.

It is perfectly evident that the Senate is determined to pass the Thirty Million bill after a few days. They will probably attempt to force it through speedily, by refusing an adjournment until the debate is closed. Unless this course is followed, the fate of the Appropriation bills is very doubtful. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Democratic Caucus on the Tariff met at the Capitol to-night. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. JENKINS and PENDLETON were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, offered resolutions declaring that the temporary necessities of the Government should be met by an extension of the law authorizing the issue and reissue of treasury notes for the period of two years; that the appropriation bills ought to be acted on as speedily as possible, and that the expenditures of the Government ought to be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the wants of an economical administration of the Government.

Mr. PHELPS briefly argued the importance of immediate action, to avert the necessity of an extra session.

Mr. CRAWFORD proposed the following as a substitute for Mr. PHELPS' resolutions:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary to disturb the Tariff of 1857.

Resolved, That the temporary necessities of the Government should be met by the reissue of Treasury Notes.

Resolved, That the President be requested to convene the Cabinet and submit to them the estimates heretofore presented, for the purpose of ascertaining what deduction therefrom is practicable.

Mr. CRAWFORD made a speech in advocacy of his proposition.

Mr. HATCH wanted further information on the subject before he was prepared to vote.

Mr. DEWART said he did not expect, when he came here, that the tariff question would be introduced, and desired to know whether any one was to be bound by the action of the caucus. He was a Democrat, and wanted gentlemen from the South to understand there were Democrats from his section of the Union. If the action of the caucus was to be binding on all present, he should object, and beg leave quietly to retire.

Mr. STEPHENS thought it very proper that the Tariff question should be discussed, as it was of great national concern. The Tariff act of 1857 ought not to be disturbed. The Government could be carried on the revenue raised by it, with economy. He did not regard the question of raising the Tariff, nor anything connected with it, as a test of Democracy, at least until the National Democratic Convention has specially provided for the subject in its platform of principles.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, proposed, as a substitute for Mr. CRAWFORD'S resolutions, a series declaring that the necessities of the Government ought to be supplied by an increase of the tariff of 1857; that the amount to be raised under such revision ought not to exceed about sixty-five millions of dollars; and that the revision should be on the principle of the tariff of 1846.

Mr. SICKLES gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution, providing that a Committee be appointed by this Caucus, to confer with a similar Committee on the part of the Senate Caucus, to take into consideration the proper manner practicable for reducing the expenditures of the Government. He urged the importance of harmony as essential to the success of the Democratic Party, arguing that they should have a common ground on which to stand.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE also alluded to the existing differences of opinion among the Democrats, and seconded the views which were advanced by his colleague.

Mr. SINGLETON suggested that the members present select such items of expenditures as would, in their judgment, justify a reduction, and designate the amounts of such reduction.

Mr. SCOTT spoke of the impropriety of attempting to cut off any of the communications with California, which, in eight years, had contributed twenty millions of dollars to the support of the Government. Notwithstanding her large appropriations she would be willing to bear her burden in view of her increasing Territory and people, and the necessity of the country.

Mr. WHITELY was not to be frightened by the cry of protection, although its real object was to raise a sufficient amount of revenue to carry on the Government. It was impossible to reduce by reasonable economy the expenditures of the Government to any amount within the revenue raised by the act of 1857. The advocacy of direct taxation would defeat any man, even in Mississippi, and he thought his friend BARKSDALE could not be returned more than once upon that issue.

Mr. BARKSDALE replied that he was for a tariff for revenue, but between protection for the sake of protection and direct taxation, he was for the latter.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, said that any reduction of the expenditures ought to commence with members of Congress, and referred to the compensation and mileage as fit subjects for retrenchment.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, with his usual caution, opposed hasty and inconsiderate action on this subject.

Mr. BOWIE gave notice of a resolution declaring that the Democratic Party ought to adhere to its ancient policy of a Tariff strictly for revenue; that a tariff to raise forty millions could not be arranged on the basis of an expenditure of sixty-five millions, and that it is the duty of all honest men, without distinction of party, to unite on such an adjustment as would benefit the country.

Mr. MCRAE gave notice of the introduction of a resolution laying down certain fundamental Constitutional principles, and proposing to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means, as the sense of the caucus, to report a bill for levying a direct tax.

Mr. BOYCE said it was evident there must be an increase of revenue or a decrease of expenditure, and, therefore, thought the only security for economy would be the presence of the gatherer of direct taxes.

Mr. CLAY was not present to dictate to the Democratic party. Not long ago he was called only a yearling Democrat, and he was of course but little more than a two year old now. But he wished to say that the question of a tariff is above all parties, one in which the interests of the entire country are concerned. He therefore hoped it would be adjusted in accordance with this sentiment.

Mr. OWEN JONES was in favor of a change in the tariff, and spoke of its importance to Pennsylvania. He would not be satisfied without some reasonable adjustment.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, favored an increase of customs, and especially the taxing of the articles in the free list of the present tariff.

Mr. SEWARD thought it was impossible for the Government to be carried on with a great deal less expenditure than now estimated, and that the only solution of the difficulty was in the restoration either temporarily or permanently of the Tariff of 1846.

Mr. CAVANAUGH moved, ineffectually, to lay the whole subject on the table.

Under the operation of the previous question, the resolutions of Mr. KUNKEL were lost, by Ayes 10; Noes not counted.

Mr. CRAWFORD'S first resolution declaring it inexpedient and unnecessary to disturb the Tariff, was rejected by 27 against 35—some members not voting.

Mr. CRAWFORD then withdrew his two remaining resolutions by unanimous consent.

Mr. SICKLES' resolutions, mentioned in the commencement of this report, were then adopted by a large majority, when the caucus adjourned.

There were present from New-York, Messrs. John Cochrane, Maclay, Sickles, Corning and Hatch; from Ohio, Messrs. Vallandigham, Cox, Groesbeck, Pendleton, Cockerill, Hall and Burns; and from Pennsylvania, Messrs. Florence, Owen Jones, Reilly, Landy, Leidy, and perhaps others.

The rumored difficulty between Mr. SICKLES and Mr. BUTTERWORTH is entirely without foundation. There has been no interruption whatever of their friendly relations.

The Secretary of the Treasury asks that power be given to discontinue from time to time such lighthouses as may become useless by reason of the mutations of commerce or otherwise, and to restrict the creation of new lights to such as shall be reported on favorably by the Light-house Board.

The drafts paid and drafts issued last week amounted to nearly five millions.

A report is credited that General DENVER will shortly resign the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the view of returning to California.

The Central National Botts Club have resolved to withhold the publication of their address to the people until Mr. BOTTS shall have delivered his speech on the 22d inst., in New-York.

The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Association is now chartering vessels to take out emigrants under the direction of General HENNINGSEN.

The Executive Committee for the Napier Complimentary Ball is composed of Senators Seward and A. Kennedy, and W. W. Corcoran, B. Ogle Taylor, W. L. Hodge, Henry Ledyard and Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esqs. They give notice that subscriptions may be made to the books in their hands.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN THE SENATE—THE ATRATO SHIP-CANAL PROJECT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1859.

The Senate entered into the Tariff debate to-day, upon Mr. BIGLER'S declaratory resolution against increasing the public debt, and in favor of such modification of the existing Tariff as will afford revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government. This movement opens a breach between Pennsylvania and the Democracy not easy to be healed. That result, however, was anticipated; and Mr. BIGLER is fighting now only to maintain his own position, and, if possible, save himself from going down with the ruins of his party. The Southern Democratic leaders have made up their minds to do without Pennsylvania in the future, calculating that upon the Free-trade platform they can more than compensate her loss by gains in the Northwest. With the exception of Mr. BIGLER'S speech, the day in Congress has been exceedingly dull.

Statements have been published recently leading to the supposition that the project for excavating a ship channel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans *via* the Atrato and Truando rivers, is abandoned since the return of Messrs. CRAVEN and MICHLER, the Government engineers sent out some time since to verify the explorations of Mr. KELLY, the projector of the enterprise. This, I learn, is not so. I am informed by Mr. KELLY, who is now here, that the reports soon to be made public by the two officers above-named, substantially sustain in every important particular, the previous private surveys. Lieut. CRAVEN, it is true, estimates the probable cost of the work at an almost fabulous sum; but he does not find the work impracticable. Both the officers are satisfied that the work can be done, and that an available ship canal may be made from ocean to ocean, without a lock. This settled, the rest is a mere matter of dollars and cents, in regard to which the opinions of men of practical experience in the construction of canals are worth more than those of the most skillful officer of the Navy.

It is also urged that the climate in which the work is to be done is unhealthy, and that therefore it is impracticable. That the climate is bad is true; but it is no worse than that in which the Panama Railroad was built,—where, of 6,000 white men employed, less than three hundred died, although they labored under very great disadvantages. Another objection is that there are bars at the mouth of the Atrato river which make it impossible for a vessel of ordinary draft to enter the stream. Engineering science, as shown in improving the entrance of the Mississippi river, and many a similar work, is quite equal to the removal of this difficulty, either by dredging or by a side cut from the river out to the sea, with a gate at its inner end. The Atrato once entered, gives an abundance of water for ships of the largest draft, until the junction with the Truando is reached, where there are twenty-eight miles of river to be deepened and widened,—a work neither difficult nor expensive, as the soil is alluvial and easily removed by dredging-machines. Besides this, there is some solid rock cutting and excavation to be done. The cost of the whole work, Mr. KELLY and his Engineers insist, need only be $75,000,000—a sum of small importance, compared with the result to be achieved, and which it is proposed to raise by aid of an agreement by the Governments of England, France and the United States to pay the interest upon the cost of construction during the nine years required for its completion. The two former Governments have already indicated their readiness to enter into such an arrangement. I do not suppose Mr. KELLY has any idea of asking present legislative aid; but I have thrown out these suggestions for the purpose of keeping the public advised of the actual condition of an enterprise which has hitherto attracted much attention, and is at least deserving of careful investigation. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Little business of importance was transacted during the morning hour.

A resolution offered by Mr. KING, directing an inquiry into the working of the reciprocity treaty, and the expediency of its abrogation, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the vote by which the Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad was defeated yesterday, was reconsidered.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. BIGLER'S resolution that a large public debt is inconsistent with the true policy of the country, and that Congress should proceed without delay to adjust the revenue and expenditure.

Mr. TOOMBS proceeded to reply to Mr. BIGLER'S speech of yesterday, and went over it, section by section. After showing that the first paragraph of the resolution merely expressed a truism "that it is inexpedient in time of peace to incur a large public debt," the truism, however, depending on whether the debt be of casual or permanent deficiency, and that the second section assumed this deficiency to be inevitable and fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians, Mr. TOOMBS proceeded to demonstrate that it is not only avoidable, but ought to be avoided, that there is not only no necessity to keep the expenditures at their present standard, but that the present tariff is ample to meet the just and proper expenses of this Government The Secretary of the Treasury's estimates for the five years prior to 1857, show a revenue exceeding the expenditures. Finding that there was a revenue of fifty millions, and an expenditure of forty-eight millions, the tariff was reduced without party dissension, South Carolina and Massachusetts, the extremes of sectionalism, uniting to it. He did not propose, by his vote on the tariff of 1857, to cripple any branch of the public service, and he did not propose it now—the country is able to bear any legitimate burden—but he did propose to require that the Government shall confine itself to its legitimate service,—not for the mere reason of curtailing the expenses, but for the better object of avoiding corruption, and of making the country great and able for future action, either in peace or war. We have no extraordinary occasion—no wars except Indian, which we always have—hence no occasion for increased expenditures exists. The Tariff was put on with the deliberate consideration of the Government and the people, and it has done what it was expected it would do, notwithstanding the temporary falling off in receipts during the time of mercantile depression. It is not the Tariff, but the estimates, that are fallacious. The Post-Office has absorbed nearly nine millions of the deficiency over the estimates. Further, the estimates assume that every dollar of the appropriation, not only present, but past years, will be required for the fiscal year 1859-60. He showed that the estimates were framed to exhibit a deficiency, for it is impossible that all these appropriations can be laid out within one year; yet further to force a deficiency, the surveyed public lands were not offered, as it was the duty of the Government to offer them, for sale. Had the proceeds of the seventy or eighty millions of surveyed lands been brought into the Treasury there would not have been one dollar of deficiency. Were the Post-Office expenditures reduced within proper limits, there would be no deficiency. But instead of these retrenchments the expenses are swelled into extravagance to create a deficiency in the estimates of 1860, which is said to be inevitable. The Senator from Pennsylvania says the Government is in distress from shortness of revenue, and he proposes to remedy it by putting on new burdens, by bringing up the revenue to the expenditures. Now he (Mr. TOOMBS) wanted to bring the expenditures down to the revenue. Both the legislative and executive have deviated far from the original track, and by their action have fostered those corrupt extravagances in the Army, Navy and Post-office Departments. It is true we must maintain an army, a navy and a Post-office, and must take some care of our Indians, but we have no need of any army except to keep in subjection of the Indian savages, for we depend on freemen to perpetuate our freedom—nor have we any need to compete with the armies of England, France, Prussia or Austria. England has to keep an army to hold her possessions. We stand on a different principle. If we get possession of a country we turn it loose and trust it to defend itself. Hence we want only army enough to keep the Indians in check and navy enough to keep pirates from our coasts. Five years since our army cost nine millions of dollars; now it costs eighteen millions, although then we had more straggling settlements to be defended, and had not California and Oregon, with their five hundred thousand people, capable of defending themselves. As to the navy, there has been nothing to call for increased expenditures, and yet more ships have been built by special appropriations. We have had for many years 8 000 sailors in the navy, and have no more to man it now. The two and a half millions increase in its cost does not pay poor Jack one extra shilling a month, nor give him one more glass of grog. France, with her large navy for steamships, expends on it twenty four millions of dollars per annum. We expend thirteen millions on ours. Yet the true policy of preparing for war is to build up the resources of the nation in time of peace, not to squander the public means. We prepare for war by increasing the ability of the people to bear it. We can turn all the people into soldiers when the Republic is in danger. Europe uses her armies to oppress her people. They need great armies there—we need a great people. Mr. TOOMBS then replied to that part of Mr. BIGLER'S speech in which he set forth the benefits derived by the Southern States from the postal service. He (Mr. TOOMBS) argued at great length the propriety and necessity of making the Post-office self-sustaining. He said it is unjust to levy the deficiency of postage out of the public treasury; it is no more than plundering pence from the poor of the people for the benefit of the rich. The Government, indeed, has no more absolute right to carry the correspondence of the country than its hay, corn or cotton, and he believed that the mails to the Pacific could be carried by other means for $200,000—the Pacific mail has fallen under the guidance of plunderers. As regarded Mr. BIGLER'S recommendation to increase the duty on iron, he (Mr. TOOMBS) could by no means assent. He would rather have it free. He would *not* assent to tax the transportation of the country, of the great West, and would raise no revenue by imposing burdens on an article that would react as a tax on seven-eighths of the country's industry. His opinion was that specific duties were the best mode of taxation. Thirteen years' experience had satisfied him of the truth of that opinion. He had given all the protection he ever has or ever can give. Forty years ago our manufactures were feeble, and they have been built up by a system which is not applicable to their present growth. In conclusion, he referred to elaborate statistical tables, showing that retrenchment is the only remedy.

The subject was postponed.

Mr. HUNTER attempted to bring up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Mr. SLIDELL was equally anxious to have up the Cuban question.

A lengthened debate ensued, in which the leading Republican Senators expressed themselves against taking up the Cuba bill, although ready at any time, when required, to discuss all its bearings. Messrs. SEWARD, WILSON and DOOLITTLE bore prominent part.

Mr. HALE made some hits at the Democratic Party, and suggested as a legitimate project of aggrandisement to purchase Canada and erect defences at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and thus economize the cost of the armament on the lakes.

Mr. WILSON reminded the Senate that only nineteen days remain for action. Measures of importance were pending, among them the Homestead bill, one of the best measures ever offered. Congress should reduce the expenditures at least ten millions and provide the means to meet it—its time should be devoted to business and not to aimless debate.

Several other Senators participated in the debate, but finally the Cuban bill was taken up, by 27 against 16.

Mr. SLIDELL, by consent, made a textal correction of the clause of the bill providing for five per cent. Bonds, payable semi-annually.

Mr. DOOLITTLE considered that the two great questions which, in the progression of the age, cannot be escaped, were the Anglo-American and the African-American. He concluded his remarks by offering a substitute for the Cuba bill, to the effect that fifty millions be appropriated to purchase in Yucatan, or Central or South America, territory on which a free negro nation can be located under the guarantee of the United States.

The Senate here adjourned, agreeing to meet at 11 A. M. after Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Speaker laid before the House a reply from the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution asking why the construction of the Baltimore Court House has been delayed. He says he has postponed the construction of all authorized public buildings which had not been commenced previous to the late revulsion, owing to the insufficiency of the money in the Treasury, and that he will continue to act on this rule until Congress shall provide money to meet the liabilities or shall otherwise direct.

Mr. HARRIS of Maryland, called attention to the fact that Congress, several years ago, appropriated $200,000 for the Baltimore Custom House, with unmistakahle instructions. The reason assigned by the Secretary is untenable, especially as it is recollected that when the last Congress adjourned, there were twenty-three millions of surplus revenue, five of which was, in his opinion, unnecessarily applied to the redemption of Government securities at 16½ per cent. premium.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, justified the reasons assigned by the Secretary, saying that as no valid compact had been entered into, the execution of the law might properly be extended to a future time, considering the condition of the Treasury.

Mr. HARRIS moved to refer the communication to the Committee of Ways and Means with instructions to report a bill reappropriating the $200,000.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, moved a substitute instructing the Committee to report a bill repealing all laws authorizing the construction of a Post-Office, Custom-House, and Court-House buildings, where no contracts have been made. Ruled out.

Mr. HARRIS' motion was referred to.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

The House concurred with the Committee in striking out the following items: $200,000 for the mileage of members and delegates of the House for next year; $10,000 for furniture and repairs and boxes for members; and nearly $73,000 for the *Congressional Globe*, and for binding the same and reporting the proceedings; also in cutting off $100,000 for wages of the workmen and adjusters at the San Francisco Mint; also reducing the appropriation for workmen in the New-York Assay Office from $45,000 to $23,000; and reducing the appropriation for workmen at the New-Orleans Branch Mint to $15,000; also in striking out $225,000 for the purchase of property in New-York, now leased for Court purposes; also in adding $175,000 to supplied deficiencies in printing.

The bill was then passed by 16 majority.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to increase the number of surgeons, assistant surgeons, and pursers in the Navy.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill appropriating $30,000,000 to enable the President to settle unadjusted difficulties with Spain and purchase Cuba. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, gave notice that when the bill comes up, he will move an amendment striking out the word "purchase" and substituting "take."

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill making appropriations for the Ocean Mail steamer service.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, wanted to know whether provision was made for any contemplated new service?

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, having objected to the reception of the bill, Mr. PHELPS declined to answer Mr. HOUSTON'S question.

Mr. PHELPS reported a bill making appropriations for the Post-office Department.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring BOID B. CHAPMAN legally elected delegate from Nebraska, in place of JENNER FERGUSON, the sitting member.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, made a speech in favor of the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, argued against the contestant.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, spoke in favor of the sitting member.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject, the House adjourned.

Discovery of New Gold Diggings.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb 9.

The Sioux City *Register*, just arrived, notices the arrival of Major CULBERTSON at that place, direct from the head waters of the Missouri River. He reports the discovery of new gold diggings on the divide between the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, in the neighborhood of Steven's Pass. The gold obtained from these diggings is inferior in quality, being worth only about fourteen or fifteen dollars per ounce, but is said to exist in great quantities.

Major CULBERTSON brought down about $1,300 worth in lumps nearly the size of a grain of corn. He says these mines can be approached within a comparatively short distance by steamboats. He also says the headwaters of the above-named rivers are so near together that he at one time drank from the Missouri on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and a half hour afterwards from the Columbia River, on the Pacific slope.

The Boston Mechanical Bakery.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The project to construct a mechanical bakery similar to the one destroyed by the incendiary fire on Sunday morning, is favorably progressing. At a public meeting of merchants to-day on the subject, a committee was chosen to report a feasible plan of action for the purpose.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has adopted an amendment to the Constitution, requiring a residence of two years in the State, subsequent to naturalization, for voting. The vote stood 178 yeas, against 82 nays.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Marshall, Texas, advices of the 1st, state that the Pacific Railway compromise had failed. The amount of unobjectionable claims had been reduced to $148,000, leaving $80,000 for further examination. President FOWLKES refused to make payment unless the road was delivered to the old Company, under the final award of the Arbitration Committee, who thereupon resigned, giving their award in favor of the new Company. The Convention, however, resolved that FOWLKES should take possession of the road west of Marshall.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

A petition was presented to repeal the usury laws; also, a petition to equalize the freight tariff of railroads.

Mr. PROSSER reported favorably the bill to regulate the navigation of the Canals by steam.

Mr. DIVEN reported favorably the bill to pay Governor KING the expenses of the Staten Island troops, with an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall impair the right of the people to recover for the property destroyed.

The bill to amend the Marine Court act was reported favorably.

The Postmaster-General reported in reply to the resolution of the Senate, that WM. G. MANDEVILLE was on the 26th of June, 1858, appointed Postmaster at Stuyvesant Falls, the usual warrant being sent to him by mail, which was returned executed. That subsequently Mr. MANDEVILLE declined the appointment and no commission was issued to him, nor could he exercise the rights of the office until such commission was issued. A certificate was furnished to Mr. MILLER, the present Postmaster, at Mr. MANDEVILLE'S request.

The President announced the Committee on the Registry law, as follows: Messrs. JOHNSON, NOXON and MATHER.

Mr. MATHER introduced a bill to authorize CHARLES O'CONOR, HENRY R. SELDEN and HAMILTON FISH to draft a new Charter for the City of New-York, and report the same to the next Legislature.

Mr. ELY remarked that he did not deem a new charter for the City of New-York necessary, but as he was aware that a charter was in course of preparation by persons who had not the confidence of the people of the City of New-York, he thought that if any change was proper it should be made in the manner suggested by the bill introduced.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Of WATTS SHERMAN and others against a railroad in Avenue D, New-York.

To abolish the pilot monopoly.

Messrs. CHANLER and TUTHILL presented remonstrances against any change in the Pilot laws.

Mr. GREEN reported against the bill to limit the imprisonment for the non-payment of fines. Agreed to.

Mr. JEREMIAH reported the bill favorably to protect grave-yards by prohibiting running streets through the same.

Mr. TUTHILL reported the bill favorably to incorporate the Union Navigation Company.

Mr. MOORE reported the bill favorably to close the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and discontinue the use of steam there.

The annual report of the Astor Library was then presented.

The Comptroller reported unpaid appropriations of last year, to the amount of $21,500.

The Agricultural Society sent in an invitation to the Assembly to attend their sessions. Accepted.

Mr. YOUNG gave notice of a bill requiring any person bringing an action for slander to give ample security for the costs.

Adjourned.

The Railroad Committee—The Lobby Investigation, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Senate Committee on Railroads met this afternoon, to hear parties on the Seventh-avenue Railroad bill. This scheme is in opposition to the proposed parallel road. A large number were present. WM. K. STRONG argued in favor of the bill, and WM. A. BUTLER and JOHN J. PHELPS against it.

The Senate Committee of Investigation into th Lobby met this evening. The counsel for the witnesses summoned to testify concerning the Albany Bridge case, continued his argument. The witnesses subpœnaed had no objection to state anywhere and to any person all circumstances of every kind within their knowledge relating to this case, but, as a matter of principle, they resisted a power they believed was not possessed by the Committee, and which sought to place them in the attitude of accusers of parties not present to defend themselves. The counsel also questioned the right of the Committee under cover of legislative inquisition to attempt to place a man in the position of a felon, and liable to the law as such, when no case has arisen of present corruption in the existing legislature. The policy and intention of the resolution of the Senate, is doubless to prevent or punish Legislative corruption now, and not to endeavor to rake up by-gone cases, where a bare investigation is calculated to blast a man's character, even though no grounds exist for any accusation or suspicion against him.

Senator AMES said he regarded the Committee as formed for the protection of their own body, and not to investigate past frauds, if any existed.

Senator WHEELER said when the Committee was formed he had stated in reply to a question he had a case to investigate. This was early in January, and the Senate must, therefore have voted understandingly, knowing he had a case pertaining to a past Legislature.

Senator AMES suggested that the present Senate was in existence last year, and Senators probably imagined the case to which he alluded was one occurring last year.

Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Agricultural Society met at 12½ o'clock today. W. P. MCCAUN, the President, called the Society to order. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the year at $18,356 27, and the expenses at $15,705 34, leaving an amount on deposit at Albany Exchange Bank of $2,650 93.

The Society elected, to-day, the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—A. B. CONGER, of Rockland.

Vice-Presidents—E. G. Faile, of New-York; C. S. Wainwright, of Dutchess; Herman Wendell, of Albany; H. W. Beckwith, of Washington; B. N. Huntingdon, of Oneida; S. A. Law, of Delaware; James O. Sheldon, of Ontario; and T. C. Peters, of Genesee.

Albany was named as the place of holding the next Fair.

Governor KING was present during the session.

A resolution requesting the Legislature to provide for the taking of Agricultural statistics with the next census, was adopted.

Mr. H. L. EMERY introduced resolutions asking the Canal Board to lower the tolls on agricultural implements and machines to two mills.

A resolution was adopted approving of the standard adopted by the Society in deciding premiums on cattle, and recommending a strict adherence to the scale.

Ex-Senator CARROLL offered a resolution approving of the resolutions adopted by the Canal Convention, recommending tolls on railroads, and a tariff on way freight *pro rata* with through freight.

After debate the resolution was tabled, and the Convention adjourned until the evening.

Without taking any action the Committee adjourned.

The Agricultural Society Meeting in the Assembly Chamber, to-night, was numerously attended. Professor NORTH, of Hamilton College, delivered a fine address.

Prisoner Shot in Attempting to Escape.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

A prisoner, named MANNON, in endeavoring to effect his escape from East Cambridge Jail, was shot twice by Mr. SANBORN in the struggle, but his wounds are not fatal.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

No. 62.—John Pemberton, liquidator of the Merchants' Insurance Company, *vs.* Edward Lackett *et al.*—Argument concluded for appellant.

No. 63.—Diokerson P. Morehouse *vs.* William A. Phelps.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 9—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now about due with Liverpool dates of the 26th ult., four days later. The weather is rainy.

Sailing of the Arabia—Her Detention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed at noon with 93 passengers for Liverpool and 27 for Halifax, and nearly $70,000 in specie. The Hon. J. E. WARD, Minister to China, and family were among the passengers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia* grounded on the Lower Middle at 1:30 P. M. to-day. She came off at 3 o'clock and anchored in Quarantine, in consequence of thick fog, having sustained no damage.

New-York Central Railroad Dividend.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The New-York Central Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on the 21st inst.

Marine Disasters.

SCHOONER MARCIA FARROW BURNT—BARK PHEBE LOST.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Arrived, bark *General Taylor*, BURTON, Marseilles. She reports, 4th inst., lat. 37° 56′, lon. 67° 47′, fell in with schooner *Marcia Farrow*, from Rockland for New-Orleans, on fire and leaking badly. Took off Captain and crew and brought them here.

Bark *Phebe*, of Yarmouth, Me., from Xibara for Hamburg, was totally lost—no date—near Xibara.

The Robbery of the Adams Express.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 9.

MARONEY, agent of the Adams Express Company here, who was charged with the recent robbery of forty thousand dollars, has been bound over for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

The Probang Discussion.

LECTURE BY DR. FOY.

A lecture illustrative of Dr. GREEN'S mode of treating diseases of the respiratory organs, and explaining in popular terms the case of the late Mr. SAMUEL S. WHITNEY,—a case which has excited so much debate in the Academy of Medicine and so much public notice otherwise,—was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute by Dr. FOY. Some twelve years ago, he said, Professor SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, discovered a new anæsthetic agent, since known as Chloroform. Its effects were to be tested on a patient, and Dr. SIMPSON was to be present at the trial. The hour arrived, the Professor was delayed and was unable to be in attendance; the patient, in general good health, was placed upon the table; the knife was in the surgeon's hands, when the patient mysteriously and quietly died, without any cause that the most searching *post-mortem* examination could reveal. Need he (the lecturer) ask what would have been the verdict of the world, learned and unlearned, had SIMPSON arrived at the time, and had the chloroform been administered? How dangerous therefore, was it, to reason that because one event was followed by another in succession, therefore they must bear the relation of cause and effect? Just now in this City we seemed to be acting on that ground of reasoning. Mr. WHITNEY had had his throat medicated topically, and Mr. WHITNEY died; therefore, it was argued, that Mr. WHITNEY had died of such topical medication. But, out of evil there sometimes came good. The learned and witty SIDNEY SMITH said that much good might come out of the killing of a bishop, because railroad accidents would never excite sufficient public attention until a bishop should happen to be one of the victims. Now, bishops in this Democratic country were of comparatively small account; but millionaires took their place and Mr. WHITNEY was a millionaire. He (Dr. F.) had been induced to deliver this lecture by no other motive than a sincere desire to allay an irrational panic which had seized upon the public mind, and he was determined to tell the truth as far as in him lay, neither extenuating aught nor setting aught down in malice. He intended first to describe the anatomy of the parts, with a glance at their physiology, to describe some of their diseases, to enter into a history of the local or topical treatment of these diseases; and, finally, to review the case of the late Mr. WHITNEY. He also wished to say that he was independent of every personal or partisan feeling, whether it were called by the name of BEALE, or of MOTT, or of GREEN. His motto would be: *Nullius addictus jurare.* He then proceeded to speak of the functions of the serous membrane, inclosing the lungs, of the lungs themselves, and of the air passages; and referred, *en passant*, to the morbid affections to which they are respectively subject, among which he enumerated croup, hooping cough, bronchitis, sore throat or follicular disease of the pharyngio-tracheal membrane, œdema of the glottis, spasmodic asthma, scrofula and consumption. He next adverted to the history of the treatment of these diseases by nitrate of silver, applied through the probang and tube, and in connection with this read from numerous European medical authorities—Scotch, French, English, German and Irish—their high estimate of the services of Dr. HORACE GREEN, of this City, in regard to the invention of the instruments, and the introduction of the treatment in question.

The concluding portion of Dr. FOY'S address was devoted to a review of WHITNEY'S case. Dr. GREEN, he said, first sees Mr. WHITNEY on 25th October; he then examines Mr. W.'s chest, finds chest thin, a little depression on the left thoracic wall, with less expansion on the left side. Percussion gives a flat sound all over the upper portion of the left lung; slightly dull on right side.

A hurried rale or click was heard below the left clavicle in both inspiration and respiration. His epiglottis and membrane of the throat presented inflammatory signs. Dr. G. pronounced that a cavity existed at the upper part of left lung, and that it was a tuberculous cavity.

This, you will remember, is written down by Dr. RICHARDS, on the 25th, at the time of the examination.

On the 27th, true cavernous respiration is heard, and that is admitted on all hands to be an unequivocal diagnosis of cavity. About this time, Dr. BEALES examines Mr. WHITNEY and pronounces his lungs sound. Here is the first great issue. Was GREEN wrong, and BEALES right, or *vice versa?* It is for us to judge. Dr. GREEN writes down on the 25th and 27th of October, certain sounds which all physicians recognize as unfailingly symptomatic of consumption. Dr. BEALES does not tell us what he heard, or what he did not hear; but he apostrophises the invention of the stethoscope as an immense benefit to science. Well, it is true it looks scientific; many imagine it to possess some occult power. It is largely used; not always, however, by those who know its use. I once heard an old gentleman, nearly as venerable looking as Dr. BEALES, praise it in no measured terms; he could detect anything with it. The first time I saw him apply it, he turned the wrong side to his ear—[laughter]—as if you heard some one lecture on the benefits of the telescope, and the first time he uses it see him turning the large end to his eye. I will not say Dr. BEALES does not know one side of the stethoscope from the other. I am sure he does, but I never yet knew a good auscultator who in every possible case did not prefer his ear to any instrument, however *chacun à son goût.* I look with suspicion on the man who is continually with the stethoscope in his old Peile hat. Let us hope the Doctor meant auscultation as the great invention, not the stethoscope. And now who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? Dr. GREEN is admitted by the luminaries of the profession to be leaned as an auscultator. Of Dr. BEALES I must, even at the risk of being considered ignorant of *le beau monde*, confess I never heard before this case. I seldom read the reports of other than medical meetings. This may account for my ignorance. But had Dr. B. contented himself with simply stating that he possessed sufficient auscultatory knowledge to detect disease, had any existed, I would not dare to question his sagacity. But the Doctor condescends to give us a reason why we should attach importance to his opinion—thus following the example of many Judges, whose bare opinions would command respect, but, accompanied by the reasons which led to the conclusion, provoke our ridicule. It is to be supposed that the Doctor gave his strongest reason: and that is, that he has been fifteen or sixteen years medical examiner to two or three Insurance Companies, and therefore must know something of the stethoscope. Softly, my dear Doctor, the old stethoscope-admiring gentleman, to whom I alluded, held that same situation. In fact, it was while examining a patient for the Caledonian Insurance Company, that I saw him make that egregious mistake. Let us view the matter logically. Dr. BEALES is an examiner of chests for Insurance Companies; they have many applicants; *ergo*, Dr. B. must know the use of auscultation.

I have looked upon the moon and stars nearly every night, for 30 years, that they were visible; therefore, by a parity of reasoning, I must be an astronomer. Or, indeed, to take a clearer case, the Doctor must have read English works of the best style, and correctly spelled, for nearly half a century; he, therefore, must write and spell English correctly. Such is the logical inference; but as to the reality: Tell it not in Gath. The Doctor's literary labor enabled me to appreciate Job's exclamation—"Oh, that my enemy would write a book!"

No, if Dr. BEALES wishes to give us a reason why his statement should be credited in contradistinction to GREEN'S, let him give us a sound, valid reason. Let him inform us in what school, under what Professor, he was educated—from what college he obtained the authority to place M. D after his name?—what he has done for the promotion of science? This is of importance. There are colleges in Europe where stethoscopic knowledge is not required in candidates for a diploma; there are universities in which men have bought a degree for their horses;—aye, and some of even the most celebrated surgeons in Europe were in complete ignorance of auscultation. Old ABRAHAM COLLES—to compare whom with Dr. BEALES would but cover the latter with blushes—with whom MOTT himself thinks it no discredit to be compared;—even he knew nothing of auscultation; he laughed it to scorn.

But to leave special pleading and come to facts: Dr. GREEN pronounces a cavity to exist on the 25th October, and the *post-mortem* on the 21st of December reveals it in exactly the spot described—a scooping out of the actual apex of the lung. Dr. BEALES' describes it. Shall we call this a coincidence? Where was it when Dr. B. examined his (Mr. W.'s) lung? He tells us it was not there. He states that Dr. GREEN erred in his diagnosis, and that the various operations performed by him on Mr. WHITNEY were unnecessary and uncalled for. He states that it was not a tuberculous cavity, for it was alone. He insinuates that it was caused by nitrate of silver, and that it was but of a week's growth. This he states, at the same time confessing himself ignorant of the effect of nitrate of silver. And so on the lung issue, Dr. BEALES, with his characteristic charity declares "that he does not hesitate to pronounce the operation attended with extreme peril and risk of the patient's life." He pronounces the cavity a unique one; he declares it not tuberculous. Dr. SAYRE had one exactly similar not long since; yet Dr. B. never saw a cavity like it. But CARL ROKITANSKY, the greatest pathologist in the world, saw many like it, and describes them in nearly the exact words of Dr. BEALES.

Judge between CARL ROKITANSKY and Dr. BEALES—between the latter, who, while confessing his ignorance of the effect of nitrate of silver on lung tissue, yet insinuates it caused a disease in a week, in a case in which it had not been injected for 15 days, and the the greatest pathologist in existence, who pronounces the disease tuberculous, whilst Dr. BEALES hesitates not to declare that the practice of TROUSSEAU, LOUISEAN, BENEDET, ALISON, is attended with extreme peril and risk of the patient's life. The records show not one death as resulting from the practice. Nay, they show it to be safer than the simple operation of phlebotomy. Yet he hesitates not to declare it full of extreme risk and peril to the patient's life. Grant me patience, just Heaven!

Surely we cannot wonder that he hesitated not to attribute the death of Mr. WHITNEY to Dr. GREEN'S treatment.

To believe Dr. G. wrong in his diagnosis, you must believe that on the 25th of October Dr. G. did not see Mr. WHITNEY, that he did not hear a hurried râle or click, that no cavernous respiration was heard; that all physicians err in considering these as symptomatic of a cavity of consumption, and you must agree with the learned Dr. BEALES in pronouncing Dr. GREEN in error. You must discredit ROKITANSKY. You must allow all the evidence of the most learned *Savans* in Europe and America to be outweighed by Dr. BEALES apostrophe to the Stethoscope, and by some harmless vanity seeking an outlet in Insurance Company twaddle.

But on the 14th December Dr. GREEN introduces this murderous weapon into Mr. WHITNEY'S throat—this probang—this piece of sponge attached to whalebone, charged with a solution of nitrate of silver. This occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M. After the operation (if we may dignify it by this name) Mr. WHITNEY talked as usual and returned home. He was seen by Dr. BEALE'S subsequently, and the statement is that in one hour high inflammation set in; he (Dr. B.) could discover no lesion; could not examine his throat properly; did not know what he suffered from; but charitably concluded that Dr. G. had pushed an instrument through his windpipe. This I will prove, he said; this was published from Dan to Beersheba—from the Battery to Boston. And what did Dr. BEALES do? Did he send to Dr. GREEN to inquire as to the facts of the case? Did he surround himself with men of eminence, who might have discovered the cause of all this excitement? No—the wish was father to the thought—he concluded GREEN killed WHITNEY, and contented himself with applying hot water, mustard poultices, &c. Fifteen hours elapse. Is there any opinion yet formed as to his illness? No. It is supposed there is an injury somewhere about the glottis. Emphysema appears. Is there any diagnosis even now? Is the chest examined? Is there a consultation? No. He is still in ignorance. Still BEALES is self-sufficient. The emphysema is regarded as *prima facie* evidence of a wound of the larynx. Thirty-two hours follow of this fearful difficulty of swallowing, restlessness, spasmodic breathing. There is unusual prominence of the larynx, and this and the emphysema are allowed to pass before a consultation is held. Then Dr. MOTT sees him, so blown up, as he calls it, with emphysema that, as he justly says, no man could detect anything. Finally Mr. WHITNEY dies at 8 A. M. on Dec. 21, one week exactly from the date of his last visit to Dr. GREEN—just the time they insinuate that the injection of nitrate of silver took to cause the cavity at the apex of the lung.

Then the *post-mortem* is held and the lungs are examined. We will pass over the strange confounding of root and apex and come to the windpipe—the supposed to be injured organ. The larnyx and trachea are perfectly sound, no wound, no abrasion, no rent to the diagnosis is found to be wrong then. Has not Dr. GREEN made a hole in his windpipe? Oh, Walla-Walla! must we confess ourselves mistaken? Must we recall our slanders? Is there no help? no means of escape? *Eureka!* we are saved—a point, the size of a grain of wheat—most blessed point—led us to exclaim—(mark the words)—as if their joy burst through all professional *sang froid*—a sort of hallelujah chorus.—"There is the point of laceration. Look, in this place ran HORACE'S probang through! GREEN is no more; let old fogies rejoice!" But behold the instability of human joy. A sponge touches the grain-of-wheat-like spot, and lo! it departs, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind. There is no laceration of windpipe. Dr. BEALES is mistaken. Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen! [Laughter and applause.] But they are not yet baffled. *Delenda est Carthago.* GREEN must be sacrificed. Great is old fogyism, and worthy of protection. They find a hole or make a hole. *Rem, rem quoquisque modo rem.* On they cut, and again are they surprised; this time not so agreeably, for an abscess, large as a hen's egg, burst upon their astonished gaze—an abscess which, by pressing on the windpipe and gullet, produced the suffocation and difficulty of swallowing of which Mr. WHITNEY died. Where was it, oh! Dr. BEALES, when, on the 15th, he so much complained of the pain, and no swallowing, and when there was no emphysema to prevent you from examining for it? He had no difficulty of swallowing or of breathing when in Dr. GREEN'S office at noon on the 14th, else Dr. G. would have looked for it, opened it and saved his life. But in one hour all the excruciating symptoms are present, and no abscess is looked for. Its existence is not thought of, notwithstanding the prominence of larynx, the difficulty of swallowing, and all the other symptoms, until after death. Then it is found—just as CARMICHAEL once discovered in a case in which he imagined disease of the windpipe, that an abscess was the cause of all the ill. He, unlike Dr. BEALES, confessed his error, and said he was mistaken. Now, although CARMICHAEL was an Irishman, still I think Dr. BEALES, or any other Englishman, might safely follow in his footsteps with honor and credit to themselves. This did not suit the Beales theory. He was committed to the opinion that GREEN killed WHITNEY.

But since this abscess is the cause of death, the problem is to connect GREEN with the abscess; and here let us admire their ingenuity. They find on the anterior pharyngeal wall a hole into which a finger could enter, and it communicated with this abscess. Into this hole, we are told, food forced its way. Yet no food is found in it—yet the abscess had not discharged its contents. Wonderful hole! Strange abscess! This hole on the anterior pharyngeal wall was made by the sponge probang; the sponge was forced into it. Try, any of you, to force with all your strength, a sponge through the walls of the pharynx of even the dead body, and you will treat the story as it deserves. But mark—on the anterior pharyngeal wall, the sponge would naturally impinge on the posterior wall, except the probang was of an acutely hooked shape, instead of being as it is, the segment of a very large circle. Shall I give my opinion? That hole could not have existed without discharging the abscess. The abscess was not discharged. It could not have been made by a sponge probang; it never existed, except it was made by the *post-mortem* operator. Let us review this most shameful hole-and-corner *post-mortem* examination.

It is held, to confirm or refute the opinion given by Dr. BEALES, as to the cause of the death of Mr. S. S. WHITNEY—Drs. MOTT and BEALES have already circulated, and allowed to be circulated, the opinion that Dr. GREEN pushed an instrument through his windpipe. On the truth of that opinion hangs their character for professional sagacity—the result of that post mortem must cover either Dr. GREEN or Drs. MOTT and BEALES with disgrace. Who, then, should make it? You will say, one who had no connection with either party—one above suspicion—or two surgeons, one appointed by GREEN the other by BEALES; that these surgeons shall be men eminent in their profession, of the highest character for honor, integrity and principle. But who was appointed to make the post mortem? Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT—son of one of the parties most interested—a gentleman of such a position in society and the profession, Dr. BEALES says, as to place him beyond calumny.

Had Dr. BEALES been silent as to Dr. A. B. MOTT'S position in the profession, I would not have here introduced his name, but we are compelled to deny this assertion to prevent our silence being held as proof of our acquiescence. ALEX. B. MOTT is certainly the owner of considerable notoriety. He is the Columbus of physiology on account of the extraordinary certificate given by him in a notorious case two or three years ago. Was that not worthy of a place with this his last pathological discovery—this hole. He is the Columbus not only of physiology, but of pathology; Juliana Pastrana and the probang hole are enough to immortalize BEALES himself.

Now the old Nestor of American Surgery feels sore that he is not looked upon in all cases as a Sir Oracle. This is natural. He justly became the head of American surgery when it was yet in its nonage, and he now finds young surgery no longer awed by his frown and he cannot bear it.

He must remember that this is the age of presumption. ANTOINETTE BROWN takes the liberty of differing from St. Paul in doctrine; and it may be permitted for us to differ occasionally from MOTT himself in Surgery. There is no one here esteems him more highly as a Surgeon than I do. [Applause.]

We are ready not only to allow him the title of the Napoleon of American surgery, but also to consider him the Bayard, the Chevalier *sans puer* and *sans reproche*. But I consider his amiability led him into a snare in this case, especially as regards the certificate of death. I am ready to confess that nothing short of a miracle could have saved Mr. WHITNEY when he was called in, and would not now have mentioned his name but that, as he characteristically says, "Justice must be done though the heavens should fall."

BEALES told the public and the Academy that his death was caused by GREEN, but before Mr. WHITNEY was buried he did not officially certify this. By his own showing he falsified the City Inspector's return; he cloaked from investigation a case of malpractice; he prevented an inquest to elicit truth; but he asked us to believe it was all through friendship for Dr. GREEN. "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." He accuses Dr. GREEN of having caused a death by malpractice. He avoids making this charge openly—while the body was unburied and when an open and full examination might be had—not a secret hole-and-corner proceeding; but no sooner is the body interred, no sooner is it out of the Coroners' jurisdiction, no sooner is it safe publicly to slander Dr. GREEN, than this man comes, unblushingly, before the Academy with his slanderous charge, and yet asks us to give him credit for friendship.

But I tell Dr. GREEN, seriously, that if his gallant forefathers had shown as much long suffering in the days that tried men's souls as he has exhibited in this case, I fear this country would still have remained a province of Great Britain. [Applause.]

A big lie, like a large fish on dry land, will soon die, even if left to itself. So will this calumny, and you now who are so justly proud of your Franklins, your Morses and Fultons, will yet be as jealously-proud of him who introduced the method to rob death of his victims—of the much-persecuied, greatly-slandered, but never discourged, GREEN. I have no desire to appeal to your patriotism. Truth and science are of no country. I rather appeal to your good sense and characteristic love of fair play, to hear both sides, judge dispassionately, and embrace every improvement, whether fostered or opposed by old fogyism. I am accountable for every word I have uttered. My excuse for speaking as I have done, is, that if it be a wrong to fail in respect for truth, it is another wrong to fail in scorn of falsehood. [Loud applause.]

ARIZONA AND SONORA—NO. IX.

Population of Arizona—Fort Yuma—Cost of Transportation in Arizona—Cost of Transportation in Sonora—Difference in Favor of Sonora—Military—Difficulties and Dangers Attending Settlers—Murders by Apaches, &c.—Abandoned Trading Posts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In previous articles I have endeavored to make it appear that in order to render Arizona and neighboring regions available to citizens of the United States, a port on the Gulf of California and adequate protection, differing *entirely* from that which is at present afforded, are necessary. In furtherance of these views I will now touch more fully upon some points heretofore but briefly mentioned.

First, the population of Arizona.

Three points only in the Territory are populated. These are the eastern and western extremities and the interior. The valley of the Rio Grande on the east, the old and originally settled portion, includes within the proposed limits of Arizona several towns, such as Doña Ana, Las Cruces and Melissa. The population of this neighborhood may be estimated at 6,000 Mexicans and 70 whites nearly all exclusively engaged as producers, traders, contractors, &c., in support of troops, Indian agencies, mail lines, &c. Passing west through the Territory we come to no settlement, except overland mail stations, until we reach Tucson, distant from the Rio Grande 300 miles. In this vicinity are Fort Buchanan, the Sonoita Valley San Zavier, Tubac, Calabasas, Sopori and Arivaca ranches and the Sonora Mining Company at Cerro Colorado. The population of this district may be estimated at 1,000 Mexicans and 250 whites, exclusive of some 70 dragoons at Fort Buchanan. The inhabitants are engaged in mining and agriculture. Still passing west over the most desert portion of Arizona nearly three miles, we reach the Colorado at its junction with the Gila and the vicinity of the recently discovered Gila gold diggings. The population here, the extreme western part, recent accounts state is 150 whites and 25 Mexicans.

RECAPITULATION.	Mexicans.	Whites, exc of sold'rs
Valley of the Rio Grande	6,000	70
Interior of the Territory	1,000	250
Gila diggings and west. end of the Ter'y.	25	150
Scat., Mina del Ajo, Over. M. sta'ns, &c.	100	100
Total	7,125	570

Mexicans.............7,125 | Whites........... 570

Total 7,695

The Pima and Pasago Indians are estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000.

Thus it will be perceived the population is principally Mexican, the main part of which is located on the Rio Grande and in the service of the military. It is not difficult to divine what course the politics of the Territory will take when it is fairly afloat in the political puddle.

A short time before we obtained possession of this region, Fort Yuma was established at the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, on the southern limit of California, and I believe it was supposed this post would protect the frontier from that point to the Rio Grande, and fulfill the 11th article of the Guadaloupe Hidalgo Treaty. This garrison is located in the midst of the Yumas and Co-copas, and it gives me pleasure to state that the small body of infantry occupying the station keep in subjection these treacherous Indians; and in addition afford aid to broken-down travelers crossing the desert. These Indians are easily controlled, as they seldom wander far from their rancherias on the Colorado, in the waters of which they are as much at home as ducks. The benign graces of Christianity, as practiced by the whites in their intercourse with these Indians, are rapidly sending them to the land of the Great Spirit. In loathsome, lazy groups, they hang about the garrison and settlement, and disease is sweeping them from the face of the earth. In a few years the bright red, silver-voiced Yumas and Co-copas will be recorded among the tribes that have been.

Originally, Government supplies were dispatched to Fort Yuma, *viâ* San Diego, at a cost of $700 per ton. In view of this fact, several enterprising parties in San Francisco—Captains Wilcox, Johnson and others—conceived the project, in 1854, of affording Government the opportunity of forwarding supplies from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, *viâ* the Gulf of California and river Colorado, thus avoiding all land transportation. To this end, they built a small steamer adapted to the peculiar and difficult navigation of the Colorado. Success attended the enterprise. Government dispatched supplies from San Francisco, by transports, to the mouth of the Colorado, at a cost of about $25 per ton, from thence by the aforesaid steamer up the Colorado to Fort Yuma, a distance of 160 miles, at $75 per ton.

Subsequently, mining companies and others located at Tucson, Tubac and that neighborhood in the interior, availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to obtain their supplies from San Francisco, the price of freight from that city to Fort Yuma being $100 per ton. From the latter point to Tucson, Tubac, &c., by pack trains and wagons, 12½ cents per pound, or $250 per ton, was the ruling rate, making the total cost of transportation from San Francisco to the interior of Arizona $350 per ton. This was a heavy tax on the business interests of the Territory.

But in addition to the high price charged for transportation, it was always difficult and at times impossible to carry on mining and trading for the want of land transportation facilities. The Apaches were constantly clearing the country of all animals used for packing or draught. At one time, goods intended for the interior remained stored at Fort Yuma eighteen months, as neither pack-trains nor wagons to do the transporting were to be had in the territory. During the past year, machinery and goods for the Heintzleman Company, at Tubac, were delayed six months, and the interest of the Company seriously damaged, simply by reason of the want of facilities of land transportation. Thus much for the western portion of Arizona.

The Rio Grande forms the eastern boundary. The people in this valley are supplied with goods from San Antonio, Texas, and St. Louis, Missouri, *viâ* Santa Fé. The price of freights from San Antonio to the Rio Grande is 10 cents per pound, and from thence to Tucson, &c., there is no fixed rate, but the average price through from San Antonio may be stated at from $350 to $400 per ton. From St. Louis it is still more costly.

The same difficulties attending transportation in the western part of Arizona appertain to the eastern division, and to a more aggravated degree, as this region is more infested by Apaches. But a few mails back, we had the news that the wagon-train of Ochoa, a Mexican, was attacked by Apaches on the Rio Grande, his drivers killed and the mules driven off. Also, that the Santa Rita Company of Cincinnati, fitted out at great expense and with a guard of fifteen or twenty Americans, were snow-bound at Apache Pass, between Rio Grande and Fort Buchanan, and had lost a part of their mules by Mexicans. The first lot of flour for the troops at Fort Buchanan, about 75,000 pounds, was brought from Chihuahua through one of the Government contractors on the Rio Grande, and cost, deposited at the said fort, $26 per hundred. This flour proved sour and musty, was condemned by a board of officers, and a part of it fed out to the military hogs—large droves of these insects having been brought from New-Mexico by the troops. If the books in that region could be examined, it would be found how easy a few of the millions go which form the sum of $25,485,383 60, now put down as the yearly expenditure of the War Department.

From the statements herein made, it appears that Tucson is located in the interior of Arizona, equi-distant from Fort Yuma and the Rio Grande; also, that the cost of freight to this point from San Francisco, San Antonio and Santa Fé is about the same—say $350 to $400 per ton. Goods forwarded without delay are four months *in transitu*, and about three from the other points.

The distance from Tucson to Guaymas is 350 miles, and the price of freight between the two points, under ordinary circumstances, is four cents per pound, or $80 per ton—road good, time sixteen days, and facilities abundant. From San Francisco to Guaymas vessels would do a good business at $15 per ton, thus giving $95 per ton as the price of freight from San Francisco, and say $110 per ton from New-York to the interior of Arizona, in place of the present rate of $350 to $400 per ton. Here is a great and overruling fact, sufficient to decide the course of business in that country. There is danger of Indians on the road to Guaymas, but as you go south from Arizona and the New-Mexican territory, the danger diminishes. The latter part of my business career in that country, I tried the experiment of transporting goods from Guaymas to the interior of Arizona, and it proved successful. Taking into consideration the difference in freight, saving of time, &c., I found it more profitable to purchase the fine descriptions of American goods even, to be had in Guaymas, after paying the heavy Mexican duties, and run the gauntlet of *guias* and *tornaquias*, (Custom-House permits,) through the various *distritos* of the State of Sonora, than to bring them by the usual routes from Fort Yuma or the Rio Grande.

The country that would look to Guaymas for supplies, and speedily be settled by Americans if that port was opened as an American port, may be considered as the entire State of Sonora, the northern part of Sinaloa, the western part of Chihuahua, all the available part of Arizona, north and south of the Gila and west of the Rio Grande, comprising an area greater than the whole of New-England and the State of New-York.

Having given some facts showing how much we need the port of Guaymas for business purposes in Arizona, it is incumbent upon me to state what occurs to the active, business part of the community in that Territory under the present system of protection.

Acosta, a Mexican, doing a small business at the point near Sonoita, which I afterwards occupied, started for California in 1856 with cash in his pocket to buy goods. Between Sonoita and Fort Yuma he was murdered by his companions (Mexicans) and robbed of his money and mules. Shortly after the leader of these murderers was killed by the Apaches near the Gila

Crossing from Sonora to the Gila, sixty miles above its mouth, in August, 1856, just as I struck the river three white men jumped up from beneath a mesquit tree. They proved to be old Mr. Warner, a trader of Tucson, and companions, *en route* to Fort Yuma for goods. Eighty miles above the Apaches had robbed him of his mule train, and the party was trudging on foot to Fort Yuma, one hundred and forty miles—thermometer 110 in the shade. A few months after, Jones, a partner of Warner's, and several Mexicans, *en route* from Tucson to Santa Cruz, were killed by the Apaches fifteen miles from Fort Buchanan. Some months after this I met Mr. Warner with two wagons near Calabazas, fleeing from Apaches. They had fired upon him that morning, riddling his wagons, killing two mules, but fortunately not harming himself or companions.

Julius Constant, a German of good family, and educated in one of the universities of his own country, was on his way to Sonora for supplies with his brother and several Papagos. Near Imoriz, they were attacked by thirty to forty Apaches. The brothers were both badly wounded, and their mules killed at the first fire. The Papagos fled, but the wounded Germans crawled to a mezquit tree hard by, and there made a splendid fight. The Apaches, after losing several of their numbers, disappeared. Leaving his brother with a broken leg and nearly dead, Julius, with a shattered knee, dragged himself to Imoriz, six miles distant, and sent out some Mexicans with a cart to bring in his brother. They both recovered, but Julius, being ill shortly after, took corrosive sublimate by mistake and died an agonizing death. Thus ended the career of this bold and gallant young German.

Three Frenchmen started from California in 1857 with $3,000 to buy cattle in Sonora. Two of them were assassinated and robbed between Fort Yuma and Sonoita by their attendants, said to be native Californians. The third Frenchman was left for dead, but he got back to Fort Yuma, twenty-five miles, badly cut up, and with a stab through one of his lungs so wide that the air came out of it. Cured by Dr. Hammond, of Fort Yuma. The recovery of this Frenchman is one of the most remarkable I ever heard of.

Ignacio Ortis, Mexican, coming from California with a few mule loads of goods in 1857, was killed and robbed on the desert between Fort Yuma and Tubac, by Indians or Mexicans; I believe it never was ascertained which.

William Finley, a farmer living in the Sonoita Valley, Arizona, started for Sonora with Blair, an American, and a Mexican boy, in January, 1858, to bring up family supplies. They were attacked by Apaches near the battle-ground of Julius Constant. Blair was killed and Finley and the Mexican boy wounded. All the cattle and horses of three teams were killed and the wagons destroyed. The boy escaped. The old man Finley made a capital fight, killed two of the Apaches, and escaped to Imoriz.

Messrs. Perkins and Hamilton, parties from California, camped at my place near Fort Buchanan, several weeks, and proceeded into Sonora the early part of 1858, to purchase stock. On their return, between Hermosello and Magdalena, they were both killed, and one hundred and twelve head of mules driven off by the Apaches.

I will not enter into details respecting my own escapes; suffice it to say, that within the space of two and a half years, ten murders were committed on or in the immediate vicinity of my own premises. My trips through the country, except when exploring with a party, were always made alone or with one attendant, and with fleet, enduring animals. A man who does not understand the country, and lags on the road, stands no kind of chance. I can scarcely recollect a journey of fifty miles, but what I was just before or just behind a murder or assassination of some sort.

It will probably be considered that the list of murders I have given is extensive and bloody enough. They are only the most prominent instances of noted parties in the Territory, and form but a fifth of the number I have on record. The balance who met with violent deaths were Mexicans and Americans, travelers and emigrants not particularly known.

The Apaches took, from time to time, every animal of my own, and every animal belonging to those employed by me in freighting, numbering some fifty horses and mules, and last Spring I was obliged to sell a lot of goods at Fort Yuma that had been lying there thirteen months, because I could not raise a wagon or pack mule to bring them into the interior. On reaching the Rio Grande, I had the supreme satisfaction of ascertaining that some of the aforesaid stolen animals, (a favorite riding mule of my own in particular,) thanks to our beautiful Indian agency system, were doing good service among the citizens of that locality.

My trading house at Fort Yuma is still extant and owned by Messrs. Hooper & Co., suttlers. The establishment near Sonoita is in ruins, a monument of Mexican vengeance upon the followers of Crabbe. Still another is in ruins in the deserted neighborhood of Calabasas. Still another, and the last, a substantial adobe building, ten miles from Fort Buchanan, the most hazardous point of all for life and property, abandoned and going to ruin.

I have been informed that Messrs. Warner & Co., of Tucson, have ceased to do business. If this is true, I am not aware that there is a regular trader in the whole Territory west of the Rio Grande, except the suttler at Fort Buchanan.

Reader, does this article need pointing? If so, I will sharpen my wits and take another sitting.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

State Normal School.—The examinations in the several departments of the Normal School which have continued through the week, closed last evening by a very pleasant reunion of teachers and pupils. Yesterday afternoon, the exercises by the graduates were of unusual interest. The papers read, poems recited, &c., were highly creditable to their authors and to the teachers under whom they have been disciplined. Dr. Tuthill's address was a masterly production—practical, eloquent and compact. The school has never been more prosperous, or more deserving of the fostering care of the State.—*Albany Evening Journal, 4th.*

A letter from Jerusalem announces that the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre is falling to ruins. A subscription has been opened to repair it.

PEASANT LIFE IN GERMANY.

Letter from the Author of Peasant Life in Germany.

Heidelberg, Dec., 1858.

The author of this work has met in the Berlin *National Zeitung*, the following notice of his Book, written by the New-York Correspondent of the same, and as it is an honest and manly review, by a genuine German, she is inclined to send back a few extracts for those to read who have criticized it in a different manner. He says:

"This is a book which should be read in Germany, not to find something new, but just to see how Germany is reflected to the eyes of a true American who did not go to study ethnography, or philosophical history, but with a strong mind, sharp eyes, fluent pen, and, withal, an out-and-out American heart, and who measured everything by an American *Ell!* Those who have weak nerves, and are over-fastidious, had better not take up the book, and some ladies would probably exclaim, "shocking," and nearly faint over many of the pictures.

But an American lady entered the villages and hesitated not to describe the manure heaps, and to say *they* were "abominable" and offensive; she entered the houses and finds them small, musty, not too clean, dark with the fumes of tobacco, and disgusting from its odor, and contrasted them with the beautiful white cottages of American farmers, so charming without and so comfortable within. Properly accompanied, she entered the dancing halls, for it was this class she came to study, in order to know the original material of which the emigration to America was composed, and there hears such screaming, stamping, and all the usual accompaniments of carousing, that she wonders cultivated Germans have gone to America to see *rowdyism* for the first time, and call it the peculiar institution of the New World. And though it will seem an overwrought picture to those who have grown up in the midst of these, they can connect with them a thousand pleasant associations, of which the stranger can know nothing, yet those who read it may learn when they have other motives to judge, to understand well the reasons of things, and not take exceptions for rules. And it is the custom of many Germans to speak of all they see and hear in America much more harshly and unjustly than the author of this book ever speaks of Germans and things in Germany. But of those who have returned to Germany, dissatisfied and complaining, ninety out of every hundred have either come or would gladly come back to America, quite cured of their longing for the old life in the fatherland. And though we must say we differ from the author in many things, and cannot think she has in all respects judged rightly, we heartily commend her book to our countrymen that they may see how Germany appears in the eyes of a genuine American. Longfellow, Bryant, and others, have given the poetry, but here we have the prose. With a true heart and benevolent spirit the authoress commenced her work, and in the same manner has she finished, and those who compare her to Mrs. Trollope err widely for like her she is not at all."

Some of the criticisms of our friends and foes having reached us in this far-off land, we took them and journeyed again to some of the villages we had described, to verify what we had said, and to ask our friends if we had misrepresented them. If we should publish a "Key," and copy pages of statute books and police reports, our book would be far darker than it is, and if we should give names and dates and places, those who deny our statements might verify abundantly for themselves. Or if anybody will take the same pains we have to inquire and learn, they will be satisfied that we have made no false statements, and above all have we set down naught in malice. The critic who calls it "absurd" to say a troop of Bohemian girls were seen wending their way through the forest, and denies unqualifiedly some facts concerning the morality of a poverty-stricken class of women, forgets that *to say a thing is absurd* does not prove it untrue, and we have taken pains to come again to learn the truth of what we said. Alas that it *should* be true! We never said or intended to imply that all the people of rank lived in houses the floors and stairs of which were rough boards. If he had read the book, instead of a review, he would have seen it stated that among the houses in the suburbs of cities, both floors and staircases are in the extreme of elegance. But in the old-fashioned houses of the middle ages the halls, and stairs, and floors are often of boards, as we have *seen with our eyes*, and much do we prefer boards to stones, which are cold, and dirty, and comfortless beyond description, and the poor servants who try to keep them clean are slaves indeed. We said as we passed by houses with the great arched doors we were reminded of livery-stables in America, for they are made exactly like them, but we did not mistake a court devoted to equestrian exercise for *a hall*, for *we walked through both many times*, and plainly saw the difference. It is the characteristic of this old architecture that halls and staircases are little heeded; they are rough, and rude, and comfortless, and to an American who had been accustomed to see halls kept in the same state of elegance as saloons, it was, at least, a strange sight, but surely one scarcely to be remedied without tearing down whole cities and rebuilding, which would be impossible.

The same critic says it is "absurd" and impossible that girls have been sold by auction in the little town of St. Goar for three hundred years. We confess that such a statement should have had further explanation. We here give it as we find it in the books of Von Horn, one of their most popular authors. It is in the story "Mailehen," and proves the custom to prevail not only in the little town of St. Goar, but in the whole valley of Arthale, and has since the primæval times, and the Code Napoleon does not interfere with this and other strange and unseemly customs.

On the last evening of April all the young men and maidens who belong to the guild, assemble and choose their officers for the ensuing year, and the scribe or clerk being chosen, the names of all the girls present are recorded, and their virtues; their beauty, their virtue, their red cheeks being in the meantime the subject of jokes and coarse raillery. One is then called by name, her qualifications repeated, and she is then *versteigert,—sold at auction,—and put down to him who bids most!* and she is to be during a year his *schaz*,—to dance with him and with no other without his permission. When one is disposed of, another is sold, and so on till all are bid off. Those who remain unsold in this regular way are sold in a *heap*, (*rummel*,) to one, who has the same right to all. The money thus accumulated is spent by the guild or corporation in merry-makings, &c. We might descend to further particulars, and describe the life of a girl thus sold, and doomed to a bondage not less revolting to her than is that of girls of darker hue, but it is too revolting to us. They often resist, and sometimes pine and die, but neither the Code Napoleon nor any standard of morality in the country where the custom prevails can save her. This exposition is followed in the author's work by a story to illustrate the misery sometimes caused by two persons wishing to buy the same girl, or, if one is betrothed, her anguish at seeing herself become the property of another. The same author gives in his annual, the *Spimstule*, for 1859, pictures far darker than any we saw or should have dared to present, of the morality of many other parts of Germany. We did not visit or linger among such scenes because they were agreeable to see or describe,—they were revolting beyond anything language can paint,—and had we foreseen the task we undertook should certainly never have commenced it, and should more than once have renounced it, had not our promise and indebtedness to our publisher made it impossible.

But nothing grieved us so much as the slur a German endeavored to cast upon the young girl who was our companion. We did *not pick her up*. We saw her accidentally, but she was not invited to accompany us in our travels till those who had known her all her life commended her, and not in America or Germany have we seen among the high-bred and educated three ladies more refined, more worthy, more true and noble, than the three we were so fortunate as to find and call friends and companions on our journeyings, though they belonged to this same peasant class. They only need emancipating to become the noblest of people, and not in our own fatherland have we truer friends, or do we know truer hearts, than those among which we now are, in a little German village, sitting upon a dirty board floor, and dining every day on boiled beef and sauerkrout! The surroundings are revolting to us—like a curry-comb to our nerves—but the genuine excellencies of character exist, notwithstanding, and we should like right well to transplant such families by the hundred to American soil, and leave these tyrant princes with their soil to till with their own hands or starve.

We have seen troops of Bohemian girls, and of Odenwald and Black Forest girls and other cantons on their way through the forest from village to village and on festal days. Why not? When a critic confesses that "the women in Cassel are made to do such work as only the toughest negroes have to do in America," has he not said all and more than we have said of their degradation? It would be scarcely possible that we should not make some mistakes, but let them be corrected in an honest, manly way. Taunts are not proofs. We did not set out to write a book of statistics, but to write what we saw and heard that was new and strange and interesting, and to put it together as well as we could. We would not for a thousand worlds give names and dates and places to identify those whose kindness we have experienced with the follies or shame of their neighbors. The evils are evils of government and custom and position, and as deeply mourned by themselves as by us.

Neither did we intend to write a history of our tour and add another to such stupid histories; but we were last evening accosted by a German, who said—"So, you have written a book about us; well, I like it—you have told the truth—and may all Germany read it, and may it do us good." It is not the head but the heart that has written the book—a heart to feel for others' woes—and no woman should be so nervous as to shrink from knowing to the utmost the woes of woman, or of describing them if there is hope of relieving them.

A. J.

Last Days and Conversation of the Late Wm H. Prescott—Letter from the Rev. W. H. Milburn.

From Harper's Weekly.

Gentlemen: Happening to be in Boston on Wednesday last, I called to pay my respects to Mr. Prescott. Forgetting his hours, I reached the door at five minutes past one, when I learned from the servant that, as was his custom, he had left the house as the clock struck one, to take his daily walk. I called again after tea, and was shown into the library, the gathering-place for the family at that hour. This beautiful room is, after the fashion of Boston houses, on the second floor, in the rear of the drawing rooms; it is, perhaps, thirty feet long, by twenty wide; at the western end there is a large bow window, over which are suspended the swords worn by the grandfathers of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott at the battle of Bunker Hill, Colonel Prescott commanding the American forces, and Mrs. Prescott's grandfather, Captain Linzee, commanding the sloop *Falcon*, engaged in throwing shells upon the American redoubts. By the two long walls of the room are arranged handsome cases, I think of maple, on which are shelved about 5,000 volumes of well-selected and handsomely-bound books. On the left side of the room, as you face the window, a door is painted in exact imitation of shelves with books, so that the visiter is startled when it is pushed aside for the historian to enter. This door opens upon a staircase, which leads to the room above, his workshop, as he called it, where his labors were performed. Surmounting the cases, at appropriate intervals, are busts; among them, as I remember, those of Scott and Byron, which he particularly prized. On the table are many choice and exquisite volumes, presentation copies from literary friends, abroad and at home. One shelf of the library, he told me, was its most expensive and important feature, as it contained the transcripts of documents in the Royal Archives of Simancas and Madrid, made for him there, arranged in a large number of volumes handsomely bound; and which had then (for this was several years ago) cost him over $5,000. The room throughout is furnished in perfect taste, and is at the same time the perfection of comfort; a characteristic of the libraries of the gentlemen of Boston.

Mr. Prescott's house is filled with engravings, pictures, busts, statuttes, and medallions, the tokens of admiring regard from friends in every part of Europe, and North and South America. Behind the door in the hall, hangs a full-length portrait of Hernando Cortez, in full armor; and on the opposite wall is a striking likeness of Philip II., both copies of originals, sent by friends, the first from Mexico, the other from Spain.

On the evening in question, Wednesday, Jan. 26, Mr. Prescott entered the library with a slower and heavier step than when I had been in the habit of seeing him years before; but his manner had the same unaffected simplicity and cordial warmth. Whether a stranger would have observed it I cannot say, but my ear, sharpened by necessity, at once detected the work of paralysis in an occasional thickening of the speech. I mean a difficulty in perfect articulation now and then. Among his very first inquiries was a particular one concerning the members of your own firm; your health, the state and prospects of your business, &c., manifesting the deepest interest; adding the remark that, through all the years of his business and personal connection with your firm, he had never experienced anything but the greatest kindness and consideration at your hands: that his enjoyment of your success was undiminished; and that he felt particularly grateful for the kindly mention which had been made of his personal affliction last year in your paper, and for the handsome notice of the third volume of his *Philip II.* in the current number of your Magazine.

He then proceeded to a mention of various mutual friends that had passed away since our last meeting; especially of the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, and Francis C. Gray, Esq., at whose dinner tables we had often met; and then of some of his surviving friends, especially of George Ticknor, Esq., who, he said, had shortened and brightened what, but for him, must have been many a sad and weary hour; and of Mr. Agassiz, concerning whose museum he expressed the liveliest interest. He remarked that the eyes of the latter had suffered greatly from his work, and that he would be sadly balked in his prospects, but that he was able to find relief in manifold manipulating labors. This led him naturally to speak of his own and my infirmity, which were about equal in degree, and of the different lives we had led—his, of a retired study—mine, of travel and active toil.

He added, "I suppose that Ticknor will never write another book; but he has been doing perhaps better for the community and posterity by devoting himself for several years to the interests of the Boston City Library, which may be taken in good part as his work, and a more valuable contribution to the good of the people has seldom been made. It is a rare thing for such an institution to get a man so rarely qualified by taste, knowledge and accomplishment to look after its interests with such energy and patience."

Of Mr. Gray he observed: "Poor Gray! I think he was the most remarkable man I ever knew for variety and fullness of information, and a perfect command of it. He was a walking encyclopedia. I have seen many men who had excellent memories, provided you would let them turn to their libraries to get the information you wanted; but no matter on what subject you spoke to him, his knowledge was at his fingers' ends, and entirely at your service."

He then led the conversation to his English friends, to some of whom he had given me letters on my recent visit to that country. He first spoke of Lady Lyell, the wife of the celebrated geologist. "She is one of the most charming people I have ever seen," he said. "When she married Sir Charles she knew nothing of geology; but finding that her life was to be passed among stones, she set herself to work to make friends of them, and has done so to perfection. She is in thorough sympathy with all her husband's researches and works; is the companion of his journeys; oftentimes his amanuensis, for her hand has written several of his books; and the delight and cheer of his whole life. Unaffected, genial, accomplished and delightful to an almost unequaled extent, she is one of the rarest women you can meet. And," he continued, "you saw my friend, Dean Millman. What an admirable person he is! I had a letter from him only a day or two since, in which he gave an interesting account of the opening of his cathedral, St. Paul's, to the popular Sunday evening preachings—a matter which has enlisted all the sympathies of the Bishop of London and of himself. He has been a prodigiously hard worker, and so has acquired a prematurely old look. Accomplished as historian, divine, poet, and man of letters, he is at the same time among the most agreeable and finished men of society I saw in England.

"Did you see Dean Trench?" he proceeded. Upon my replying in the affirmative, he added: "I am sorry never to have seen him; I have heard such pleasant things concerning him. He did me the favor some time since to send me his *Calderon*, which I enjoyed greatly." Replying in the negative to my inquiry as to whether he had read the Dean's books on *Words*, &c., he said, "They shall be the very next books I read."

"England's a glorious country," he said; "isn't it? What a hearty and noble people they are, and how an American's heart warms towards them after he has been there once and found them out in their hospitable homes!"

I said: "Mr. Prescott, arn't you coming to New-York? We should all be very glad to see you there." "No," he replied; "I suppose that the days of my long journeys are over. I must content myself, like Horace, with my three houses. You know I go at the commencement of Summer to my cottage by the sea-side, at Lynn Beach; and at Autumn to my patrimonial acres at Pepperell, which has been in our family for two hundred years, to sit under the old trees I sat under when a boy; and then, with Winter, come to town to hibernate in this house. This is the only traveling, I suppose, that I shall do until I go to my long home. Do you remember the delightful Summer you spent with us at Lynn, two or three years ago? I wish you would come and repeat it next Summer."

In another part of the conversation he said: "These men with eyes have us at a serious disadvantage, haven't they? While they run we can only limp. But I have nothing to complain of, nor have you; Providence has singularly taken care of us both, and by compensation keeps the balance even."

He then spoke with entire calmness of the shock which his system had received from his first stroke of apoplexy last year; said that it had weakened him a good deal, but was very grateful that he was yet enabled to enjoy life and work. That he was able to take exercise, although confined to a spare diet, and not allowed to touch meat, or anything of a stimulative kind; and managed, moreover, to keep up his literary labors. "I have always made my literary pursuits," he said, "a pleasure rather than a toil; and hope to do so with the remainder of *Philip*, as I am yet able to work two or three, and sometimes more hours a day." He stated that his eye had suffered considerably from the blow, and while we talked he found it necessary to shade his face. In the course of the conversation we were joined by the ladies of the family, Mrs. Prescott, her sister, his daughter, and daughter-in-law. He then spoke in glowing and grateful terms, as I alluded to the interest taken in his health throughout the country, to the kindness which he had invariably experienced at the hands of his countrymen. "I can never," he said, "be sufficiently grateful for the tokens of esteem, regard, and affection which I have had from them through all the years of my literary career. True, it makes me feel like an old man to see my fifteen volumes upon the shelf, but my heart is as young as it ever was to enjoy the love which the country has ever shown me." When I said it was a cheerful thing for a man to know he had given so much happiness as he had done by his books, he said that it was his own truest happiness to trust that he had been able to confer it. He said he hoped to live to finish *Philip*, which was now three-fifths done. As I bade him good-bye, I said, "God bless you, Mr. Prescott; I know I breathe the prayer of the country when I say may your life be spared for many years, to add volume after volume to the fifteen." He rejoined, "My greatest delight is the love of my friends and their appreciation of my labors."

Little did I think that the hand which so warmly grasped mine as he led me down stairs would, ere eight-and-forty hours were past, be cold and stiff in death. Peace to the memory of one of the sweetest and noblest men that ever lived!

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM H. MILBURN.

Prescott's Method of Literary Labor.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

Everything that relates to the historical labors of the late William H. Prescott is of general interest. We have, therefore, prepared a somewhat minute sketch of the method of preparation and composition adopted by the deceased, by which he was enabled to overcome his impaired vision, and to place his name among the historians of the very first rank. Mr. Prescott, it is well known, though not blind, was affected with a disorder of the nerve of the eye, so that he was wholly incapacitated for reading and writing in the ordinary ways. He was exceedingly systematic in his mode of life, and devoted five hours out of the twenty-four to his historical labors. After breakfast he listened for an hour to some light reading, a novel, poem, or other entertaining book. He then walked for an hour. At 10½ o'clock his secretary came to his study, and remained till 12 o'clock. Another walk of an hour was then taken, after which he went to his study, and remained another hour and a half with his secretary. After dinner light reading was again resorted to, and at 6 o'clock the secretary returned and remained until 8. This routine of work and leisure was very rigidly observed throughout the season, during the years devoted to the preparation of his elaborate volumes.

Mr. Prescott's mode of writing history was this: We will take, for example, his last work, *Philip the Second*. He arranged in his study all the books and manuscripts relating to that monarch, which he had been years in collecting, at an expense of many thousand dollars. They numbered three or four hundred printed volumes of all sizes. There were also some twenty thick folios of manuscripts, richly bound, which probably cost more than all the rest of the collection, though some of the printed works are exceedingly rare and valuable—the libraries and bookstores of all Western Europe, from Cadiz to Amsterdam, having been ransacked by agents in search of everything that could throw light on the history of Philip the Second. Except dictionaries and other works of reference, books not specially relating to the subject in hand were excluded from the study.

With his materials thus gathered about him, the historian commenced his work. The Secretary first read the only English history of the King and his reign. Notes and observations were dictated as they were suggested by the book. Having freshened his recollections by hearing this volume read, Mr. Prescott proceeded to examine the treasures he had collected. Each book was taken from the shelf in turns by the Secretary, who read aloud its title, its table of contents, and a few pages by way of specimen of its style and character. Notes were taken while this examination was going on, which were preserved for future reference. Of the three or four hundred volumes, a great majority of course proved wortaless, being either merely repetitions, or compilations, or translations of preceding authors, or else, if original, without authority. The number of books of real value would be thus reduced down perhaps to a hundred.

The huge folios of MSS. were next attacked. These had been examined by a competent person, who prepared a careful digest and table of contents. The Secretary read this, and notes were dictated as he proceeded. Having thus, as it were, taken an account of stock, and ascertained the general character of his materials, they were next inspected in detail in the following manner: The first chapter of *Philip the Second* contains an account of the abdication and last days of his father and predecessor, Charles the Fifth. The Secretary gathered round him every volume, printed or MSS., which contained anything about the last-named monarch. The books are in the English, French, Spanish, Italian and Latin languages. One by one they were read aloud, and copious notes were dictated. When everything that related to Charles the Fifth had thus been perused and noted, the historian began to compose his work, or, more properly speaking, to write it—for the process of composition had, of course, been going on in his mind during these preparatory labors.

The apparatus used by Mr. Prescott consisted of a frame the size of a common sheet of letter paper, with brass wires inserted to correspond with the number of lines marked. This carbonated paper was used, and instead of a pen the writer employed a stylus with an agate point. The great difficulty in the way of a person's writing in the ordinary manner, whose vision is impaired, arises from not knowing when the ink is exhausted, and moreover the lines will be run into one another. Both difficulties are obviated by the simple arrangement just described. The pages thus written by Mr. Prescott were copied by the Secretary, and read, that such interlineations, alterations and amendments might be made, as were needed. The materials for the second chapter, on the early life of Philip, were next taken up, and the same process repeated, until the volume is ready for the printer. About six years were devoted to the first two volumes of *Philip the Second*, including the preparatory studies. These volumes appeared in 1855, the third of the series was issued within a few weeks, and it is understood that the fourth is considerably advanced.

Mr. Prescott's library was adorned with striking portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Columbus, of Don Sebastian, King of Portugal, and of most of the characters that figure in his histories. He possessed original letters of Ferdinand, Isabella and Charles V., and a piece of lace from the shroud of Cortes. The historian did not usually write in his library, but in a small room over it, made very light to meet the wants of one whose sight was imperfect. When fully prepared to write, Mr. Prescott's daily task would average about *seven pages* of one of his printed volumes. Most persons with perfect visions would complain if they were daily compelled to copy seven pages from those charming books.

Bogus Illinois Canal Scrip.

Springfield Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 1.

This morning General Fry informed Auditor Dubois that a kind of canal scrip, of which he had a specimen, was counterfeit. It was soon ascertained that the Fund Commissioner had paid out bonds to the amount of $109,000, to Governor Matteson for this reputed spurious scrip. General Fry is supposed to be an authority, as it was he who issued the genuine canal scrip. A Senate Committee has been appointed to investigate the matter. The affair has produced a deep sensation. The State will not suffer, as the bonds are still within her reach. The scrip was presented immediately after Governor Bissell's inauguration.

The counterfeit paper instead of scrip, was checks on the State Bank of Chicago, issued by the Canal Commissioners General Fry, Wm. F. Thornton and John A. McClernand, Feb. 27, 1857. They were presented to the Fund Commissioner, Mr. Moore. One hundred and five bonds, from number nine to ten hundred and four inclusive, of $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1857, were given to Governor Matteson in lieu of the checks, who deposited them in the banking department as security for circulating notes on the Shawneestown Bank. Governor Matteson states that he bought the paper from time to time in the market, in the full faith that it was genuine, and that some of the same character presented by other parties was funded by himself when he was Governor. Fifty-two thousand of the notes on the Bank of the Republic, and $12,000 of E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s Bank, both at McLeansboro', were protested a few days since, and to-day presented to the Auditor for redemption. The Banks insisted that each bill should be presented separately and protested. The parties holding the bills acted differently and protested them in the lump.

Later from Belize.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER MARY—SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW—BUSINESS DULL.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *True Delta*, at the Belize, writes, Jan. 5, 1859:

"The *Mary* sailed last month from Belize with some mahogany and about one thousand boxes of Liverpool soap, for New-Orleans, *viâ* Ruatan, to fill up with fruit. She took her fruit on board, and left Ruatan for New-Orleans, and when she had proceeded about two hundred miles on her way, was met by a gale from the northwest, in which she sprung a leak. The sea being very rough and the wind increasing, Capt. Stevens put her about, head for the land, hoping to keep her afloat until he could run her on shore; but she soon filled and turned over on her beam ends, and soon got so deep in the water that Capt. Stevens and his men were obliged to take to the boat. So rapidly did she fill and sink, that they were unable to save any water, provisions, or clothing,—only saving the clothing in which they stood. In this state they were three days and nights, with nothing to eat, and no water save the little they managed to catch from the rain. They finally made land on the uninhabited shore of Yucatan; here they could get no assistance or food, and they were forced to dive for conchs, which, to sustain life, they were obliged to eat raw; and in this way they managed to live fourteen days, when they were picked up by a bungay and brought to this place. When they arrived they were but the mere skeletons of what they were when they left, only a month before. Captain Stevens was very ill, and for a few days it was thought he would not recover; but a strong constitution, a good nurse, doctor and care have brought him about, and he is now convalescent. His officers and crew are all doing well.

We have had an unusually dull Christmas, which has been mainly caused by the failure of Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London. This firm have been reputed wealthy for years, and many persons who had money had deposited it with them on interest. Most of these sums were the only support and dependence of the depositors; they are, in consequence, reduced to extreme want. Then, a large number of hands have been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of their house here, and wages in consequence have fallen from twenty for first-class to five for common hands. This, and the fact that all their hands have been paid off in goods, has made money very scarce.

Three large vessels—two barks and one ship—have gone ashore on the coast and become wrecks during the late gale from the north; the latter an American vessel, whose Captain went, with his crew, in his boats around Cape Gracios à Dios, and has yet not been heard from. He may next turn up at Greytown. The two last weeks have been very dull, wet weather. Our town is very healthy—is well supplied with provisions, which, with everything else, are very dull."

A Personal Address.

The following lines from an indignant Scotchman were elicited by the comments of one of the City papers upon the recent celebration of the birthday of Burns:

Fause fa' thee Jamie, warst o' men,
First cousin o' auld Nickie Ben,
O' Scotia's sons, frae hill or glen,
Hame or awa',
For trait'rous heart, or venom'd pen,
Ye dang them a'.

An' yet, if face reflects the mind,
Like Robie Burns, an' a' thae kind,
Thy lineaments are weel defined
O' craft an' evil,
An' speak the coarse an' sklentin' mind,
Twin o' the Deevil.

Aye jingle rhyme, aye jingle gowd,
Aye cram ye're dupes wi' trashtrie food,
The Scottish thristle ne'er was pu'd,
By han' like thine,
But left, whare touched in hostile mood,
A sting behin'.

Feb. 5, 1859. HEATHER BESOM.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your neighbor, the *Herald*, persists in asserting that the 47th Highlanders are about to pay us a visit, and that they will reach New-York within two or three weeks—notwithstanding the fact that they are still in India. Can he not inform us whether they will take the *Plum Gut* route? As I live in that neighborhood I should like to know. Yours.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, Feb. 10.

United States District Court.—Nos. 93, 98, 65, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, 81, 87.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Same as yesterday. General Term.—Motion day.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Nos. 961, 930, 209, 314, 323, 384, 408, 410, 411, 412, 414, 417, 422, 423, 67, 3, 416, 267, 428, 430, 431, 432, 440, 441, 443 to 449, 390.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 325 to 330, 332 to 337, 363, 364, 365. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 220, 274, 297, 301, 302, 303, 119, 189, 596 to 600, 173.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Feb. 9.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Marcus Dorety's trial was concluded this morning by a verdict of "Guilty." The grounds taken by his counsel were that the injury was produced in the heat of an affray, and was an act of self-defence. The Jury, however, did not consider that the evidence showed any such state of facts.

Dorety was called up, and asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed. He proceeded to give an account of the affray, saying that after he and the other man had had some words, and were standing at the windlass, the other man suddenly struck him in the face, knocking him down against the bench on which lay the whaling spade, which he took up on the impulse of the moment, and threw, and then ran, expecting to be followed. He was questioned about it a little by the Judge, who finally sentenced him to be imprisoned at hard labor for two years and six months, and to pay a fine of $5.

Wm. B. Aldrich, the mate of the ship *Zingara*, whose case was spoken of yesterday, was brought up this morning and discharged on his own recognizances, by order of the Court.

The Court then took up some Collectors' writs. Verdicts were taken in ten of them, subject to the opinion of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Feb. 9.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Davies and Clerke.

Osman A. Lyman and Henry Woodruff were admitted to the bar as practising attorneys.

Daniel Penn vs. Wm. C. Annan, &c.—Order affirmed with costs for reasons given by Justice at Special Term.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In re Petition of Edward S. Innes, Receiver, &c.—I think there should be a reference to ascertain the propriety of selling at the price proposed.

Charles H. Bassett vs. *Lucy F. Bassett.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Davies.

James B. Taylor vs. *Jacob Sharp et al.*—Ordered that McKnight is entitled to the note, and injunction may be continued on the plaintiff Taylor, bringing the notes into Court and depositing the same with the Clerk, &c., &c.

Salmon Skinner vs. *William S. Tinker*; *Gustavus Lidundohl* vs. *Diego Lutil.*—Cases settled.

John M. Martin vs. *Cornelius Kanouse.*—Proposed order for judgment settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Owen et al. vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—This action is brought by the plaintiffs, proprietors of the Spring-street line of omnibuses, to recover damages for a collision alleged to have been caused by defendants' carelessness. In February, 1853, when near Twenty-fourth-street, the cars of the defendants ran into the stages of the plaintiffs. One of the passengers in the omnibus, Charlotte Russell by name, was severely injured, and subsequently sued the present plaintiffs, and recovered a verdict for $4,087 50 in October, 1854. In July, 1853, another collision happened, the plaintiff's omnibus being caught between two cars of the defendants, going in different directions, and broken to pieces. This action is brought to recover damages for the two accidents. It is alleged that on the first occasion the driver of the car was intoxicated. The case has been once before tried, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiffs for $1,187 73, but a new trial was ordered. The case is still on.

Vanderheyden & Van Doren for plaintiffs; Thomas M. North and Wm. Fullerton for defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Isidor Bernhard et al. vs. *William Brunner et al.*—The plaintiffs having moved upon a case for a new trial herein, it is ordered that such motion be and the same is hereby denied, with $10 costs to the defendants.

Samuel Waggoner vs. *Jeptha Foulkes.*—Judgment for plaintiff by default.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

John Namena vs. *John J. Wanner.*—Ordered that costs and disbursements, as adjusted by the Clerk of this Court be and the same are hereby affirmed, without costs to either party, with leave to the defendant to appeal to the General Term from such part of this order.

George D. Baldwin vs. *Edward Jones*; *Robert S. Livingston* vs. *Mason Thompson, Impl.*; *Sidney McFarland* vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company*; *Julian H. Welbrook* vs. *The North River Insurance Company*; *Samuel Calhoun et al.* vs. *Alexander McAndre*; *John Stewart, Jr., et al., Exrs.*, vs. *Benjamin Brandreth.*—Ordered that these actions be and the same are hereby discontinued.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Malherbe vs. *Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—This action is brought against the Sheriff for an alleged unlawful levy. The levy was made on goods in the possession of one H. Muller, on a judgment recovered in the Marine Court against him. It seems that Mr. Malherbe was the original owner of the goods, which are valued at $1,674—but sold them on the 15th of October, 1856, to Muller, for his notes for $3,000, secured by a chattel mortgage on the stock, which was duly recorded. One of the notes falling due in July, 1837, was not paid, and the plaintiff claimed that the property thereby became forfeited to him. The goods were seized 28th July, 1857. The defendant contests the validity of the mortgage.

Hiram Ketchum for plaintiff; Mr. Vanderpoel for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

No less than four important cases of assault, with intent to kill, were disposed of yesterday by the Recorder in this Court.

John Barry, indicted for a felonious assault on Thomas McKeon, on last election day, Dec. 7, at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, pleaded guilty to a simple assault. The attack was the result of a quarrel between the parties, arising from a dispute about the merits of a candidate, whereupon Barry beat McKeon so severely that dangerous results were at first anticipated. But McKeon, having a strong constitution, had no intention of dying. Barry, of course, was not the less amenable for the injuries McKeon received, but, all things considered, the District-Attorney consented to accept the above plea. The Recorder reserved sentence till the last day of term, as he does in all bail cases. The prison cases only are disposed of by sentence at the time of trial, in order to make as far as possible a clearance of the cells in the Tombs, which are overflowing with inmates, a prisoner on the day his sentence is pronounced being at once removed to his destination.

John Broe, indicted for committing, on Dec. 15, a felonious assault and battery on Henry Ragan, which terminated in the biting off by Broe of a portion of Ragan's nose, went to trial on the charge, and was acquitted. The verdict would have been different if Ragan had testified according to expectation, but, since the occurrence, his notions of nosology had undergone a change, and he was unwilling to swear that it was the defendant who had deprived him of a fragment of that feature.

William F. Fogarty, indicted for an assault and battery with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault and battery only. On the 16th January he was a porter at the Northern Hotel, corner of Cortlandt and West streets, and entertained differences with Samuel Wilson. He pointed a pistol, subsequently proved to be loaded with powder and ball, at Wilson, but did not discharge it. Nevertheless, he threw Wilson into an awful fright, and was arrested in consequence. He will be sentenced on the last day of term.

James Shannegan, *alias* James Devoy, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, also pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery. He met Thomas Riley, with several other parties, at the dead hour of midnight, or a little after, on Oct. 31, at a bar-room in the Bowery. A dispute arose, then a quarrel, then an assault. Shannegan fired a pistol at Riley, and also, it was supposed, at a man named Buckley, but the latter would not swear who shot at him, though he was wounded in the thigh. Shannegan will be sentenced on last day of term.

Leiser *alias* Elizur Kaufmann, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was tried and acquitted. Twenty cloth caps, stolen from Marx Rinaldo, No. 102 Maiden-lane, were found on Kaufmann's premises, No. 20 Rector-street. The witnesses against him, as the purchaser, were three boys, who confessed themselves to have been the thieves. Their evidence was so unreliable that the Jury could not rely upon them.

The Court then adjourned, after a good day's work.

A volume of *Handel Studies*, by Mr. Henry F. Chorley, is in press in England.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1859.

CATTLE MARKETS.

The receipts of cattle for the past few days have been larger than for any market day during a month previous. The diminished receipts and improving prices at the last two markets called out a larger number of better animals, which had been held back. The following is the summary of fresh animals which have arrived at all the City Markets, including Bergen, during the week ending this morning:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.......	3,439	161	442	5,046	5,820
Previous week...	2,958	191	441	6,490	6,853
Same w'k last. y'r	2,760	134	370	6,860	9,324

Weekly average of Beeves for 1857..........3,143
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858..........3,676

Of the Beeves, 2,940 were yarded at Forty-fourth-street, 355 at Bergen, 87 at the Sixth-street markets, and 57 at CHAMBERLIN'S on Robinson-street. Of the 2,940 at Forty-fourth-street, or Washington Yards, 930, or nearly one-third, came from New-York State, 847 from Ohio, 468 from Illinois, 199 from Kentucky, 158 from Virginia, 99 from Indiana, 57 from Connecticut, 43 from New-Jersey, 24 from Massachusetts, and 14 from Canada. A more miscellaneous collection of beef cattle we seldom see at our yards—the main regular supplies being usually derived from Ohio, New-York, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. A large number of the arrivals here to-day appeared to be picked lots from the various localities named. We have seldom seen a better general collection this season of the year. The average of the whole was 50 to 75 lbs. ₱ head above the usual weight. The value of this increase in weight will readily appear on a little calculation; they allow each of the 3,439 bullocks to weigh 70 lbs. more than ordinary lots; this would amount to 320 head at 750 lbs. each, making the net supply equivalent to nearly 3,600 of average quality.... The drizzling rain overhead, and the deep mud and snow-slush under foot, put the animals into anything but a salable appearance, especially as nearly all bullocks are sold by the *estimated* dressed or net weight. The effect of such a day as this, especially in a full market, diminishes the price fully ¼c. ₱ lb., or two to three dollars ₱ head.... There was little animation in the transactions, and an unusual amount of chaffering took place before sellers and buyers came to an agreement upon terms. The cattle were nearly all in first hands, very few of the brokers venturing to buy in advance upon "speculation."... In the long run this is better for all classes. Speculating in live stock is about as uncertain as in dead stocks at the Exchange—about as many persons make and lose money alternately. Indeed, we cannot call to mind half a dozen persons who have amassed a competency in this species of trade—that is, by becoming owners of the cattle.... The market was above ¼c. lower to-day than last week for the *same* grade, though the better quality brought up the *average* of all sales to nearly the same as one week ago. We quote:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle........	11c. @12c.	11c. @11½c.
First quality.........	10½c.@10¾c.	10½c.@11c.
Medium quality........	9c. @9½c.	9c. @9½c.
Poor quality..........	7½c.@8½c.	8c. @8½c.
Poorest quality.......	7c. @7½c.	7c. @7½c.
General selling prices..	8c. @10c.	8c. @10½c.
Average of all sales...	8¾c.@9c.	— @9c.

A change in the location of the principal Cattle Market is a thing frequently alluded to of late, as the marble and brown stone fronts of the Fifth-avenue aristocracy crowd hard upon the Fifth-avenue Cattle pens. Certain it is that this market has soon to take up its line of march, as it has had to do several times already, and various places have been pointed to as likely to be the future Live Stock Markets of the Metropolis. Boston has its Brighton, several miles from the city, and ere long we think New-York will select Bergen Hill as the most suitable site for her Cattle market. Away from the crowded streets and merchant mansions, at the terminus of a popular cattle railroad, with a good grazing country around it, where cattle can be kept and fed till wanted, Bergen offers inducements not easily found elsewhere....... The market was very dull at Albany on Monday last. About 150 cattle were bought at 3½c.@5½c. gross—mostly 4c.@5c. for Brighton, and some 50 head went on in owner's hands. No cattle remain at Albany. Among the cattle of to-day were several premium bullocks, deserving more than a passing notice. Capt. VAIL had one pair of State cattle, bought at Albany, that were really fine. Live weight 5,109, or about 3,150 lbs. dressed. They brought $360, or 11½c. ₱ lb.

HOAG & SHERMAN sold a pair of six-year-old Dutchess County cattle, raised and fed by Dr. ARNOLD, of Pawling, we conjecture at about $300; live weight, 4,600. It was probably about 11c. ₱ lb. Of course they were fine.

Another pair, fed by R. WRIGHT, of Westchester County, N. Y., weighed 3,860 alive. They were very nice, plump and well fatted. B. LAWRENCE took them at over 12c., as reported by H. BARNES, salesman.

A. G. HAVILAND sold, on his own account, 37 State cattle, of various grades and weights, at 9c.@11c.

VAIL & Co., for OTTERLY & CLARK, 40 Ohio and New-York cattle, of medium to good quality, at 9c.@10½c.

M. DALTON sold 16 of his own cattle, hailing from Canada, at 9c. Quality medium—7 cwt. net.

L. BEERS came in with 56 red oxen from Connecticut, of 8 cwt., fair to good flesh, and sold at 9c.@10c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 466 beeves for R. S. ROSS, of Crawford county, at an average of 9c. Home weight, 1,420 lbs.

S. ULERY, for McCONNELL & DUNCAN, 61 rather thin to fair Kentucky cattle of 7¼ cwt., at 8½c.@10c.

T. BLOOMER, for neighboring Westchester county farmers, 46 cattle of nearly all grades, at 7½c.@10½c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for EMERSON & Co., 71 light Ohio steers, of 5¾ cwt., but of fair flesh, at 9c.

D. G. CULVER had 36 New-York and Ohio cattle, from fair to very good, at 9½c.@11c.

WOODRUFF & PHILLIPS sold 36 State cattle, of mixed qualities, weights ranging from 6 cwt., to 9½ cwt., at 9c.@10c.

J. MILLER, at Bergen, on Monday, 16 New-York cattle for J. B. PHELPS, of ordinary quality, at 9½c. Such animals were not averaging 9c. here to-day. He sold at these yards 31 Indiana cattle for W. BRYANT, at 9c.@10c. They were half fed. Also, 13 State oxen, of coarse quality, at 8c.@9½c.

H. MYERS, for J. McINTYRE, 63 nice Kentucky steers, of 1,580 lbs. home weight, at 9¾c. They were mostly grade Durhams.

T. C. EASTMAN, for ATKINSON & EMERSON, 47 Northern Ohio cattle, at 9c. on 7 cwt., and 48 Southern Ohio, for MAHOLM & Co., of better quality, at 9½c. on 6½ cwt.

C. W. CONGER was selling, on his own account, 98 ordinary to fair fleshed Ohio bullocks, at 9c.@10c. Average weight, 7 cwt.

S. SIDNER sold his own cattle, comprising 38 head from Madison County, Ohio—pretty good quality, weighing 6 cwt., and brought 8c.@10c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, 101 mostly pretty good New-Jersey, Virginia, and New-York cattle of 7¼ cwt.@7¾ cwt., at 9½c.@10½c.

C. L. TEED, for F. RENNICK, 60 commonish Ohio steers of 7 cwt. at 9c.@10c.

I. BUDLONG, for THOMPSON, 70 just medium Illinois cattle, at 9c.@10c.—rated 6½ cwt., and averaged 9½c. Also, 39 State steers for BUDLONG and TALLMAN, of pretty fair flesh, at $68 ₱ head—rated 7 cwt.

MILCH COWS.

The market continues very much as last week. The only observable difference is that, although fresh cows have been offered, more than usual remain unsold. Good cows command $45@$50 ₱ head. Common ones can be bought from $25 to $35, and some extra formed animals and fine milkers have been sold for $60@$75. The present demand is inactive, as milkmen have no calls for an increased amount of milk.

VEAL CALVES.

There is an active demand for good calves at 7c.@7½c. A few very choice ones sell for 8c. There is a scarcity of this kind, but plenty small quantities of "tender age" which sell at $1 50@$2 50 ₱ head. Of course somebody gets cheap veal. This matter should be looked into by those in authority before the general coming-in seon of cows akes them even more abundant than now. The Me Inspe ctor could soon fill his cart with light meat at Forty-fourth-street on Wedn esday mornings

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been light but of improved quality. We notice sales of 60 choice Ohio Sheep, fed by JAS. CHILDS, of Wayne County, at $15 ₱ head. Home weight 189 lbs., and sold to the best butchers at about 13c. ₱ lb. net. Another lot of 69 Ohio Sheep brought $7 50 ₱ head. Both of these lots sold at BROWNING'S by M. TOBIN. Pelts of the above brought $2 25 each. The demand is active for good stock. Large sales were made at Albany at 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Sheep weighing 75 lbs. to 90 lbs. net are now worth 4¾c.@5c., and 100 lbs. to 125 lbs. bring 6¼c.@6½c. A large proportion of the receipts are of Pennsylvania origin. We give a few sales as follows:

JAS. McCARTY, at BROWNING'S, sold

11 head	$52 25	114 head	$593 74
447 head	1,776 00	61 head	238 44
325 head	1,592 00	958	$4,252 91

Or an average of $5 43 per head.

O'BRIEN & McGRAW quote sales of 421 at $2,173 62, or $5 10 ₱ head, viz:

67 head	$442 62	72 head	$350 00
76 head	373 00	40 head	220 00
40 head	220 00	24 head	72 00
105 head	496 00		

The receipts were as follows: 2,396 at CHAMBERLIN'S, 1,337 at BROWNING'S, 793 at ALLERTON'S, and 520 at O'BRIEN'S.

SWINE.

Arrivals are light and prices have advanced fully ¼c. ₱ lb., live weight, on good hogs. The demand for heavy hogs is active, and prices still favor sellers. The markets are well cleared up. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS quote corn hogs, live, 6¼c.@6¾c.; dressed, 8¼c.@8¾c.; still hogs, 6c.@6½c. live, and 7¾c.@8c. dressed. BIRDSALL & DORMAN report:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	6¾@7	8¼@8¾
Medium Corn Hogs, prime	6½@6⅝	8¼@8⅝
Light Corn Hogs, prime	6¼@6½	8¼@8⅜
Light Corn Hogs, scallawags	4¾@6	6½@8
Distillers' Hogs, prime	6¼@6½	7¾@8

Market well cleared up; hogs selling quick at prices favoring the seller.

The 5,820 hogs were distributed, 2,820 in the Hudson River Yards, now owned by HUGHES & FRENCH, and the balance in ALLERTON'S Western Drove-yards.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Feb. 9, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PENNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Has been dull the past week, especially the lower grades. The weather has been unfavorable and prices are unchanged. We are anticipating lively trade this month, and an advance on Fine Dairies, which are firm at our quotations. Roll Butter continues to sell readily. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Orange County.....	28@31	Ohio, ordinary......	11@15
Fine State d'y f'ns.	25@27	Ohio, West'n Res've.	17@20
Fine State, fr'sh t'bs	28@30	Illinois and Wiscon.	14@21
Fair State d'y, f'ns	21@24	Roll Butter, State.	18@21½
Fair State d'y, t'bs.	20@24	Roll Butter, Ohio...	15@21
Welsh, tubs........	18@27		

CHEESE

Is firmly held at our quotations, and sales of Prime State are made at 12c. We quote:

Prime State, ₱ lb.	11 @12	English Dairy, ₱ lb.	11@12
Fair State, ₱ lb.	8½ @10	Pine Apple, ₱ lb....	12@14
Ohio, ₱ lb.	8½ @10½		

EGGS.

The heavy snow has kept back the average supply, and prices have advanced. Dealers consider the present prices only temporary. We quote:

St. and O., ₱ doz.	24 @25	Jersey, ₱ doz.....	— @25
Philadel., ₱ doz.	— @26	Limed, ₱ doz....	18 @20

FRUITS.

Prime State Dried Apples are in good demand, at 10c., and light-colored, small-sliced Southern at the same figure. Peaches sell readily, prime State or Jersey Dried, at 25c.; the supply is mostly Southern. Green Fruit is dull, the supply mostly from the East. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	9½	@ 10
Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ lb..........	8½	@ 10
Greenings, Western, ₱ bbl............	$3 50	@ 4 00
Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl..................	3 50	@ 5 00
Baldwins.............................	3 50	@ 3 75
Newtown Pippins......................	3 50	@ —
Seek-no-furthers.....................	—	@ 3 50
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb.	15	@ 18
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled..	7	@ 8
Dried Plums, ₱ lb....................	—	@ 25
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb.................	24	@ 28
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb..............	18	@ 22
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb.............	10	@ 12
Cranberries, Eastern, ₱ bbl..........	12 00	@16 00
Cranberries, Western, ₱ bbl..........	4 00	@10 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Are without material change. Prime White Beans sell readily. We quote:

BEANS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Small Pea.	$1 31 @$1 37½	Marrow..	$1 50 @$1 62½
Medium....	1 00 @ 1 12½	Red......	— @ 1 75
Kidney....	1 62½@ 1 75	China.....	1 50 @ 1 62½

PEAS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Canada...	1 00 @$1 05	Mar., w'te	$1 50 @$1 62½
Black-eyed.	1 50 @ 1 62½	Mar., gr'n	— @ 2 00
Split......	1 62½@ 1 75		

HOPS.

Prime Hops are in good demand for brewing. Old Hops are dull. We quote:

	Per pound.
Prime.....................	15 @18
First sort, fair to good..	8 @12
Old Hops..................	3 @ 5

SEEDS.

Clover is firmer, with sales at 12c. Timothy is quiet as $2 25. We quote:

Clover, ₱ lb..........	11 @ 12
Timothy, ₱ bush.......	$2 12½@2 25
Flax-Seed, ₱ bush.....	1 50 @1 65

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry sells readily and at good prices, owing to the moderate receipts and the lateness of the season. We quote:

POULTRY:

Turkeys, ₱ lb.........	14 @ 15
Chickens, ₱ lb........	11½@ 12
Ducks, ₱ lb...........	18 @ 20
Geese, ₱ lb...........	8 @ 10

GAME:

Partridges, ₱ pair....	75 @ 87½
Prairie Hens, ₱ pair..	75 @ 87½
Quails, ₱ dozen.......	2 25 @ 2 50
Venison, saddle, ₱ lb.	8½@ 9½
Venison, carcase, ₱ lb.	6 @ 7
Bear Meat, ₱ lb.......	10 @ 12

MEATS.

There is a decided improvement in the Cattle Market, and Meats are proportionately advanced. Dressed Hogs sell readily to-day at 8½c.@9c. We quote:

Beef sides, ₱ lb..............	6 @ 8½
Beef hind-quarters, ₱ lb......	9½@10½
Beef fore-quarters, ₱ lb......	6 @ 7
Mutton carcases, ₱ lb.........	6 @ 9
Veal carcases, prime, ₱ lb....	9½@11
Dressed Hogs, Country, ₱ lb...	8½@ 9

We quote

VEGETABLES:

Potatoes—Pink Eyes., ₱ bbl.........	$1 75	@$2 00
Potatoes—Mercers, ₱ bbl............	1 75	@ 1 87½
Potatoes—Dykemans, ₱ bbl...........	1 25	@1 50
Potatoes—Peach Blows, ₱ bbl........	1 75	@ 1 87½
Potatoes—Western Reds, ₱ bbl.......	1 35	@ 1 37½
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl..............	1 25	@ 1 37½
Potatoes—Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl......	87½	@ 1 12½
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel.....	55	@ 60
Ruta Baga Turnips, ₱ bbl...........	—	@ 87½
Carrots, ₱ bbl.....................	1 00	@ 1 25
Parnips, (11s.@12s.) ₱ bbl.........	1 37½	@ 1 50
Beets, ₱ bbl.......................	1 00	@ 1 25
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl...............	1 75	@ 2 00
Garlic, ₱ 100 bunches..............	—	@ 6 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100....................	4 00	@ 6 00
Onions, White, ₱ bbl...............	4 00	@ 5 00
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl.................	—	@ 3 00

HONEY.

We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
White Clover, boxs.	18@22	Strained...........	10@12
Buckwheat.........	12@14		

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Is very dull at $1 87½@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX

Is in good demand at 33c.@35c. ₱ lb.

HICKORY NUTS.

₱ bushel, $2@$2 37½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes; 2,583 bbls. and 1,162 sacks Flour; 1,468 bush. Wheat; 3,400 bush. Corn; 14,000 bush. Oats; 510 bush. Malt; 234 bbls. and 100 hhds. Corn Meal; 591 pkgs. Provisions and 134 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 55 bbls. Pots at $5 62½@$5 68¾ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are inactive and nominally quoted at from $5 75@$6 ₱ 100 lbs., the latter rate being the extreme asking price. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,891 bbls., including 1,304 bbls. Pots, and 587 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been in very slack demand to-day, and sales have been made of only 350 bales, though other sales were reported, which were not authenticated. Prices lean in favor of buyers.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb..	9⅞	9⅞	10	10⅛
Middling, ₱ lb..	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	12
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	12½	12⅝	13¼	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. At the opening, some holders offered to sell freely at 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., off previous prices. All offered at such a reduction was readily purchased, and toward the close, most factors appeared reluctant to dispose of their supplies, at any lower range of prices than that current yesterday. Sales have been reported of 9,500 bbls., including 1,500 bbls Extra State at $6 50 and 1,000 bbls. extra round-hoop Ohio at $6 ₱ bbl. These were the lowest figures accepted for either kind and they were freely offered for large lots, but holders generally refused such bids.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl..................	$4 00@ 4 60
Superfine State.......................	5 05@ 5 25
Extra State...........................	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western.....................	5 10@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio............................	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan............	5 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio............................	5 90@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee.........................	6 10@ 6 20
Extra Genesee.........................	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....	6 50@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet, at $6 30@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ barrel. Southern is in limited request at drooping rates; sales 850 barrels, in lots, at $5 50@$6 for mixed to straight brands; and $6 05@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ barrel. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ barrel. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been sparingly sought after at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins attract very little attention, including Layer at $2 87½@$2 90, and Bunch at $2 37½@$2 40 ₱ whole box. Other articles are also quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet. The firmness with which desirable lots are generally held, tends to check transactions. The demand is fair, but the prices buyers offer, holders will not accept. Sales have been confined to small lots, including damaged red Western (Winter) at $1 26; and white Southern, part ordinary, at $1 47½ ₱ bushel. Corn is less active to-day. For sound old mixed Western, buyers offer 84c.@85c., and most holders ask 87c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Hence the inactivity in this kind. New Corn is also held above the views of purchasers, and small lots only have been reported sold, including choice white Southern at 85c.@87c., and Yellow Jersey and Southern at 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet quoted at 78c.@86c. ₱ bushel, from Railroad dépôt, and delivered. Barley is in demand at steady rates, 75c.@$1 for poor to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request at uniform quotations. Canada and Prince Edward's Island, 63c.@65c.; Western, 61c.@64c.; State, 55c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@55c., and Southern at 47c.@53c. ₱ bushel. New Beans $1@$1 25; Canada Peas 97½c.@$1 05 ₱ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas at $3@$3 25 ₱ bag of two bushels.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, sales having been reported of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $18 37½@$18 50 for new Mess; $18 for old Mess; $17 12½@$17 25 for thin and sour Mess; $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime, here; and 13 62½@$13 75 for Prime, deliverable in March, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats find ready buyers, including Hams at 9c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 6½c @7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand at old prices; sales 850 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12c.@12½c., and 500 kegs at 13½c., ₱ lb. Beef is in request and is firm. The transactions comprise 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements comprised 73 bales Sea Island Cotton, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 2s. ₱ 310 lbs.; and 40 boxes Tobacco, at 3s. 6d. For London, 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 7½d. ₱ 280 lbs.; and 150 tcs. Beef, at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 500 bales Cotton, at ¾c. ₱ lb.; and 50 tons Mahogany, at 22s. 6d. For New-Orleans, 9,000 bushels Oats, at 5c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Betsey Williams*, from Aves Island, with Guano, to Cork for orders, to a port in Great Britain, at $10 ₱ ton; clipper-ships *Chariot of Fame*, 1,580 tons, and *Sparkling Wave*, 655 tons, the latter now in Boston, to San Francisco; a Bremen bark from the West Indies, with Wood, to a port in Europe; a schooner, to Malaga and back; a schooner, 170 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, on private terms; a ship hence to Christianstadt, Cotton, 1c.; one from New-Orleans to Trieste, 3,200 bales Cotton, 1⅛c.; a bark hence to Lisbon, heavy Pipe Staves $33, and Mdse. 80c. ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 1,500 bbls., to Spanish Main and back, $1,500; one, 140 tons, from Brandywine, Del., to St. Croix and back to New-York, $1,250; one from Norfolk to Havana, Railroad Ties. 28c.; a brig, 200 tons, to Porto Rico and back to New-Haven, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses $3; a schooner, 300 tons, to St. Jago, Shooks, 30c., and back from Cumberland Harbor to New-York, Sugar, 47½c., (vessel paying port charges;) one from Zaza to New-York, Molasses, $3 on and under deck; two brigs to South Side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 170 tons, same voyage, $1,400.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO "LITTLE ELLA" BURNS,
The wonderful Child Reader, only 4 years of age,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The Academy having been generously placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Ullman,

The following distinguished artists have kindly consented to appear on this occasion:

Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Mr. WILLIAM MASON,
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Mr. ROB'T. GOLDBECK.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

DUETT—Les Preludes (for two Pianos.) W. Mason and R. Goldbeck.
READING—"Charley McCree"..........Little Ella
SONG—"My heart, pray canst thou answer." Miss Brainerd.
READING—Scenes from "School for Scandal." Little Ella, assisted by her Mother.
SOLO—Piano (a) Silver Spring, Impromptu—(b) Grand Gallop Fantastique..........Wm. Mason.
READING—Yankee Doodle..........Little Ella.

PART II.

SOLO—Piano—"The Skylark's Farewell to Summer," Fantasie, sur la Marseillaise..........R. Goldbeck.
READING—"Collins' Ode to the Passions"..Little Ella.
SONG—Polka Song—"Gally Smiles the Earth Before Me"..........Miss Brainerd.
READING—"My Mother's Bible," and "Clarence's Dream"..........Little Ella.
SONG—"John Anderson my Jo," (by request.) Miss Brainerd.
READINGS from the book—Bryant, Halleck, Willis. Little Ella.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. For sale at the Hotels, Music and Bookstores, and Box office.

Doors open at 6½—to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.

The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats..........$2
Admission ticket.........$1 | Family circle..........50 cents.
Amphitheatre..........25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)

The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Breusing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.

Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA.
MATILDA HERON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
though the Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE
TO THE FALL
OF THE CURTAIN.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 1 and 6½; to commence at 2 and 7½ o'clock.
NIXON & CO.'S
EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 10 and 11, will be given
TWO MATINEES
OF
JACK
THE GIANT KILLER,
received with delight and shouts of laughter, prepared expressly for ladies and children.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
DAN RICE,
THE TALKING HORSE,
EDUCATED MULES.
Thursday and Friday evenings,
FULL EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE,
together with the imposing, original and immensely successful
CURRICULUM;
OR ANCIENT SPORTS OF ROME.
NO PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON OR EVENING.
WANTED—All the Cinderella Children. Apply at the back door.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
NINTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10,
The entertainment will commence with
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
Mose..........Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by the new local Extravaganza, entitled
NOVELTY.
To conclude with
MICHAEL EARL, THE MANIAC LOVER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, 1859.
THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
To be followed by
PERFECTION.
Concluding with
THE WANDERING BOYS OF SWITZERLAND.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10,
The performance will commence with
IVANHOE.
Isaac..........Mr. E. Eddy.
Rebecca..........Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the grand spectacle of
BLUE BEARD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
HIAWATHA.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Fourth Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER's celebrated and original local Burletta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
LYRIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
(West side, two doors below Scharfenburg & Luis'.)
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 10th inst.,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Mrs. VANDENHOFF will read PAULINE.
SATURDAY EVENING—Dickens' beautiful story
A CHRISTMAS CAROL!
Tickets, 50 cents. 8 o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(Belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the
Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 689 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
HIAWATHA.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:

MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock—*Henry the Fourth.* Part I.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock—*Romeo and Juliet.*

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock—*As You Like It.*

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock—*Winter's Tale.*

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.

Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

CHICKERING'S ROOMS, NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH-STREET.—Mme. LOUISE ABEL begs leave to announce that she will give her Second Soirée Musicale at the above place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1859, at 8 o'clock, assisted by Miss MINNA LUNAN, Soprano; Messrs. ED. MOLLENHAUER and FR. BERGNER. Amongst other pieces the following will be performed: Second grand trio, Mayseder; Sonate, duo in F major, op. 24. Beethoven; Etude in A flat major, Mazurka in B minor, Chopin; "Last Hope," Gottschalk; &c., &c. Tickets $1 each; may be obtained at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, Ch. Breusing, and at the bookstore of Mr. F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MADAME ELVIRA ON the FLYING WIRE The NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, and SURPASSINGLY-EXCELLENT NEGRO COMEDIANS. AFTERNOONS at 3, EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. This famous troupe administer their BLACK DRAUGHTS in such hearty doses as will prove an INFALLIBLE PANACEA for CARE and GRIEF, adapted to the daintiest, as well as the most robust, mental constitution. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA. HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten, 13c.

LITTLE ELLA'S BENEFIT.—PRINCIPAL'S of schools can obtain tickets this morning, if desired, in large quantities, at the Academy of Music, or at Mr. Curtis', No. 487 Broadway. Members of the Committee can also be accommodated at the same place.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

BALLS.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
Under the auspices of the GRAND LODGE of the State of New-York, will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1859.

The great object of the Fund to which the proceeds of this Ball are to be devoted, is the establishment of an Asylum for the aged Brethren and the Widows and Orphans of this Masonic Jurisdiction; where every worthy one may find a refuge as a right and assist in supporting themselves by useful and profitable employment, according to their physical, mental or educational ability, without the degradation of dependence on any public charity or public institution.

The Fund was commenced a few years ago, in a private way, by the contribution of a single dollar; it now amounts to more than $25,000; and by the vigorous and united efforts of the Fraternity of this State, may be increased, in a very few years, to such amount as to justify the Trustees in carrying out the design of its original projectors.

The celebrated GERMANIA SOCIETY, of Fifty First-Class Performers, is engaged as the Orchestra for this occasion, and the distinguished Conductor,

Mr. CARL BERGMANN,

has expressly composed a GRAND MASONIC MARCH, to be played under his direction on the entrance and reception of the M. W. GRAND LODGE of the State of New-York.

TICKETS, $2 each, to admit a gentleman and ladies. To be had at the Grand Secretary's office, Music Stores, Hotels, and of the following Committee:

A. H. Drammond,
E. P. Breed,
John J. Crane,
John G. Beck,
Adam Weber,
J. P. Roberts,
N. Peck,
Arthur F. Tate,
Joseph M. Marsh,
Thos. Forsythe,
Wm. Gurney,
Henry F. Pelton,
Wm. Rockwell,
James F. Hall,
A. Massabo,
John Mathews,
Julian Allen,
Jos. Richardson,
Mor. J. Bennett,
Isaac Phillips,
Wm. Black,
T. C. Luxbury,
Wm. A. Godfrey.
Chas. S. Westcott.
A. P. Moriarty,
Daniel Sickels,
Henry C. Watson,
Daniel Godwin,
Wm. H. Boyd,
Lionel Jacobs,
John J. Crane,
Theos. Pratt,
Jas. M. Austin.
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THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 10.
Subject: *The Arabian Nights.*

POST-GRADUATE COURSE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—"Comparative Physical Geography, in its relation to History and Modern Civilization."—Prof. GUYOT'S Course on this subject will begin at the Historical Society, by an introductory, open to all, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, and be continued at the same place on MONDAY and TUESDAY of each week, at 2 o'clock, P. M. This course, which will extend into May, will discuss the subject under two general heads:

I.—THE EARTH IN ITSELF. Which will embrace the study of the surface, or the general distribution of land and water; arrangement and characteristic forms of continents; the oceans and their islands; general laws of the physical structure of the globe, and characteristic features of the relief of the continental masses; the basin of the oceans; drainage of the continents, or the river systems regulated by their plastic forms; hydrographic basins compared; the marine currents. 2. THE ATMOSPHERE, or the general laws of climate; distribution of heat; land and sea climate; circulation of the winds; distribution of rains; influence of altitude on climate; line of perpetual snow; the glaciers and their phenomena. 3. THE ORGANIZED BEINGS, or general laws of the distribution of plants and animals, with special regard to forests and economical plants.

II.—THE EARTH IN ITS RELATION TO MANKIND Embracing the earth in the service of man; harmonies of nature and of history; the great terrestrial contrasts. 2. THE LAND HEMISPHERE AND THE WATER HEMISPHERE: their characteristics, &c., &c. 3. THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW WORLD; their physical characteristics; their peculiar functions in nature and civilization; the three continents of the North and the three continents of the South; the physical characteristics of each group; laws of distribution of the human races; individual character and special functions of each continent as a part of the terrestrial organism; South America, Africa, Australia—the continents of nature; Asia, Europe, North America—the continents of civilized man.

III.—CONCLUSIONS.

Admission to the Course, $5. For Alumni of the College, of the University and Free Academy of the degree of A. M., of not more than three years' standing, and for members of the Mercantile Library Association and Students of Theological Seminaries, the price of tickets will be $3.

Tickets may be had at the College, of the Janitor of the Historical Society, and of the Librarian of the Mercantile Library Association.

CHAS. KING, President of Columbia College.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The seventh Lecture in the Course, will be delivered by ELIHU BURRITT, "The Learned Blacksmith," in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14. Subject—*Physiology of Nations.* Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. The eighth Lecture, by HENRY WARD BEECHER, on the 28th of February. Subject—*Christian Commonwealth.*

THE REV. I. S. KALLOCH, OF BOSTON, will lecture before THE NEW-YORK BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, at the great Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16. Subject—*The Future of the Republic.* Doors open at 6¾; Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at No. 8 Cooper Institute, and at the principal hotels, music and book stores, and at the door.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Law Institute, will be held at the Library Rooms, No. 45 Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the removal of the Library to the United States Building, and the making of a contract for the fitting up of the rooms in that building for the purposes of the Institute, and also, to consider other matters connected therewith.

JNO. ANTHON, President New-York Law Institute.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-York.—The actual members of the Society are requested to attend the funeral of their late brother member, Mr. X. KIEFER, which takes place THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from his late residence, No. 117 Laurens-st. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—AN ANNUAL election for Trustees and Committees of this Institute for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859. The polls will be open at 3, and close at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees. R. L. PELL, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE REGULAR MONTHly meeting of the New-York Athenæum will be held in the small chapel of the New-York University, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
L. METHUDY, Secretary.

P. B. CLUB, OF GLENWOOD.—THIS CLUB will meet at 7½ P. M., at Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, for the purpose of attending the Chairman's lecture on the *Arabian Nights.*

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East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Feb. 12, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Indian*, which left Liverpool on the 26th of January, with four days' later news from Europe, is now about due at Portland. There were no signs of her at midnight.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were somewhat interesting. In the Senate, a resolution introduced by Mr. King, of New-York, directing inquiry into the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the propriety of its abrogation, was adopted. The vote by which the Pennsylvania-avenue Railway bill was defeated, on Tuesday, was reconsidered, though no further action was taken. Mr. Bigler's resolution, relative to the public debt and the adjustment of the revenue and expenditures, was then considered, and Mr. Toombs proceeded to make a long speech in reply to the former gentleman. The Cuban question was subsequently taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment, though nothing of consequence was done with it. The Senate agreed to meet at 11 o'clock after Monday. In the House, a reply was received from the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution asking why the construction of a Custom-house in Baltimore has been delayed. He says he has postponed the construction of all authorized public buildings until Congress shall provide money. Mr. Harris of Maryland, stated that Congress several years ago appropriated $200,000 for the construction of a Custom-house in Baltimore, and moved to refer the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means, at the same time instructing the Committee to report a bill reappropriating the $200,000. This resolution, after some objection, was agreed to. The House concurred with the Committee of the Whole in striking out from the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill items amounting in the aggregate to upwards of $600,000, and then passed the bill by sixteen majority. A bill was reported from the Naval Committee to increase the number of surgeons, assistant surgeons and pursers in the Navy. The bill appropriating $30,000,000 to enable the President to negotiate for Cuba, was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, intends, when the bill comes up, to move to strike out the word "purchase," and substitute the word "take." The Nebraska contested election case was considered, but no definite action was taken.

The caucus of the Democratic members of Congress, called to consider the Tariff question and the best method of meeting the immediate necessities of the Government, met at the Capitol last night. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, presided. Various propositions were debated and acted upon. In the course of the proceedings a resolution submitted by Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, declaring it inexpedient to alter the Tariff of 1857, was defeated by two votes. Finally, the caucus adopted a series of resolutions submitted by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, declaring that the temporary necessities of the Government should be met by an extension of the law authorizing the issue and reissue of Treasury notes for the period of two years; that the appropriation bills ought to be acted on as speedily as possible, and that the expenditures of the Government ought to be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the wants of an economical administration of the Government.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to regulate the navigation of the canals by steam was reported favorably, as was also the bill providing for the refunding of money paid by Governor King to the troops employed on Staten Island. A bill was introduced to authorize Charles O'Conor, Henry R. Selden and Hamilton Fish to draft a new charter for the City of New-York, and report it to the next Legislature. In the Assembly, the bill to close the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and to prohibit the use of steam there, was reported favorably. Nothing else of special interest occurred.

The New-York State Agricultural Society met at Albany yesterday, for the election of officers and for the transaction of other business. The receipts of the year were reported by the Treasurer to have been $18,356 27, while the expenses were but $15,705 34, leaving a balance of $2,650 93. A. B. Conger, of Rockland, was chosen President for the ensuing year.

We have advices from Tampico to Jan. 18, and from Brownsville to the 26th. The garrison at the former place were in a disaffected state, owing to the stoppage of their pay. Business was dull; the only prospect of improvement depending upon the success of Miramon in relieving San Luis Potosi and expelling the Liberals from Tampico. Gen. Garza had taken the field, leaving the Government *ad interim* in the hands of Don Andres Trevino.

Dates from Belize, British Honduras, are to Jan. 5. Business was extremely dull; the town healthy. The schooner *Mary*, of New-Orleans, was cast away near the shore of Yucatan, the Captain and crew escaping after much suffering and with great difficulty.

New gold diggings are reported to have been discovered on the divide between the Missouri and the Columbia Rivers, in the vicinity of Stevens' Pass through the Rocky Mountains. The gold is not of the best quality, being worth but about fourteen or fifteen dollars an ounce, but is said to be very plentiful. Major Culbertson, on whose authority these statements are made, says that the mines can be approached to within a comparatively short distance of steamboats.

The steamship *Arabia*, in attempting to leave Boston harbor yesterday, ran aground in consequence of the thick fog. She was subsequently got off, having suffered no damage, and anchored at Quarantine to await more favorable weather.

A lecture on the diseases of the respiratory organs, particularly as illustrated in the case of the late Mr. S. S. Whitney, which has been rendered so notorious by the late controversy in the Academy of Medicine, as to the merit of Dr. Green's mode of treating such affections, was delivered last night by Dr. E. Foy, in the Cooper Institute. The lecturer vindicated Dr. Green's system from the aspersions of all opponents.

The Grand-street and Peck-slip Ferry leases were sold at auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, at the City Hall, at 1 P. M. yesterday. Mr. I. V. Messerole purchased the first lease at $21,000, and the second at $15,000.

The Aldermen's Committee on Streets met, yesterday, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions providing for the removal of the telegraph poles from the streets. Several persons connected with the Telegraph companies represented that the project was impracticable. The propriety of repaving Broadway was considered briefly and the Committee adjourned.

From the weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, it appears that during the week ending Feb. 9, there arrived at this port 236 emigrants, making a total for the year of 3,309, against 3,227 to the same date last year. The annual report of the Commission was yesterday forwarded to Albany.

A row occurred early yesterday morning at the notorious gambling house kept by a man known as "Butt Allen", during which shots were freely exchanged between the rowdies and the police, and a man named John Allen, brother to "Butt," was shot in the thigh. "Butt" was subsequently arrested and let off on bail, and the remainder of the gang remain unmolested.

The weather yesterday was indescribably disagreeable, murky, misty and muddy, and rendered doubly disgusting in the City by the filthy condition of the streets.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Ingersoll, yesterday, Marcus Dorety was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and a fine of five dollars, for an assault on a shipmate at sea.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Barnard, four important cases of assault with intent to kill were disposed of. In three instances the defendants pleaded guilty of a minor grade of crime, and the fourth prisoner was tried and acquitted. Sentences were reserved till the last day of term in the instances of those who pleaded guilty.

The Cotton market yesterday was very dull, and the sales were unimportant. Flour opened quite irregularly, at reduced prices; it closed, however, steadily at about previous quotations. Grain was quiet,—as were also Groceries, Oils, Fruit, Hay, Hemp, Resin, Fish and Iron, Provisions, Rice, Tallow, Spirits Turpentine, Refined Ingot Copper. Foreign Pig Lead and Tin were in good request. The auction sale of Teas resulted satisfactorily. Freights were quiet,—with 558 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets have been better stocked during the present week than for some time past. The total City receipts for the week ending yesterday number 3,439, and the actual supply of beef has been still further increased by the superior quality and proportionably heavier weights of the animals offered. The sales yesterday were made at about ½c. per pound from the previous Wednesday's market, that is for the same grades, though the better quality brought up the average of all sorts to about the same figure as last week. The yards were very nearly cleared out last evening.

Peace or War?

This civilized Nineteenth Century is, after all, not much wiser in regard to its own affairs than most of its predecessors. Nearly ten years past its middle height, we find the whole world wavering still upon the uncertain issues of questions that were authoritatively "settled" long years ago. The Stock Exchange of New-York is fluctuating to-day at the pleasure of a French Emperor in the Tuileries, and men who know as little of Italian politics as of Chinese theology, and care no more for the Treaties of 1815 than for the Vishnu-Puraná, find their business operations contingent, to an uncomfortable extent, upon the chances of insurrection in Lombardy and the discretion of diplomatists at Paris and Vienna. The omniscience of journalism itself is somewhat at fault, before the complicated uncertainties of the actual state of affairs in Europe; and the "bulls" and "bears" must be left to endure their present tribulation as best they may, with such helps toward forming a reasonable judgment upon the probabilities of the future as "private advices" and public speculations can afford them.

But it is extremely important for all who wish to guide their practical conduct by conclusions drawn from the aspect of European politics to bear it steadily in mind, that the storm which rose on New-Year's day was not conjured up by the present French Emperor, and that it cannot be permanently allayed by any diplomatic slight-of-hand. The relative positions of Austria and of Europe must be seriously modified before any enduring peace can be looked for on the Continent; and the evolution of the present crisis will depend entirely upon the degree in which Austria recognizes this fact, and accepts its political consequences. Financial advices from Paris inform us that the fall in the French funds which followed the incident of New-Year's day at the Tuileries was more severe than had been known before, in a time of peace, since the accession to power of the War Ministry of Thiers in 1840; and this fact naturally suggests a not uninstructive comparison between the circumstances of the two epochs.

In 1840, Louis Philippe then, like Louis Napoleon now, in the tenth year of his reign, earned his title of the "Napoleon of Peace" by concessions to the Eastern policy of Russia and England, which bore their natural fruit in the subsequent contempt with which the Czar Nicholas treated France in his famous conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, and which had at last to be expiated, under Napoleon III., by the great war of the Crimea, which won back for France all and more than all the ground she had lost under Louis Philippe and Guizot. In 1840 Mehemet Ali was endeavoring to separate Syria and Egypt permanently from the Ottoman sovereignty, and he was favored by France in that attempt. England and Russia, leading Austria and Prussia with them, interfered in behalf of the Sultan—and England, although bound by an Anglo-French alliance, consented, under the guidance of Lord Palmerston, to the exclusion of France from the treaty by which the four other great Powers finally arranged the whole matter, and took upon herself the work of bringing Mehemet Ali to terms, which she did, through Sir Charles Napier, with the bombardment of Acre and Beyrout. This solution of the difficulty roused a storm in France, who felt herself insulted, not without reason, and overthrowing the peace Ministry brought M. Thiers into power, to the infinite disgust of King Louis Philippe. For months a general European war seemed inevitable, and the belief of most Frenchman still is that the danger was avoided only by the virtual acquiescence of France in a degrading position. This belief, undoubtedly, did as much as any other single cause, to shake the throne of Louis Philippe, and to prepare the way for his downfall. It was so prevalent and so strong in France at the time as to afford a real excuse for the attempt made by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte in the same year, at Boulogne, to rouse the nation into a protest against the *bourgeoise* monarchy of July.

The times have changed, certainly, in these twenty years, and men with them; but France is France still, and the Imperial ruler of to-day will assuredly not venture on a repetition of the policy of "peace-at-any-price." He has made demands upon Austria in the name of France, which have been practically indorsed by all Europe again and again. To recede from them is to lose *prestige* at home and abroad, as well as to inflict a serious injury upon liberalism and progressive law all over the Continent. It certainly, therefore, is not to be expected that the sovereign who has done more to make his dynasty popular at home and formidable abroad than any other French Monarch or French Government, of any sort, since that of Richelieu, (the Government of his greater uncle not excepted,) will give way at such a point, and at such a time, in his career.

Austria undertook to invade Servia and appease disturbances at Belgrade, without the consent of the Powers parties to the Treaty of Paris. France has compelled her to recede from this attempt; and although Austria professes to have abandoned it because order had been reëstablished before her intervention could take effect, France will insist (and in this all Europe must perforce join France) that the movement shall be formally disavowed, as a direct violation of treaties which Austria is bound to respect. In Moldo-Valachia, Austria has done her utmost to prevent the establishment of a representative government over the Two Principalities. France appears to be here also triumphing over her; but Austria must be forced to own the legitimacy and to respect the authority of the new Danubian State. In bringing this to pass, Russia, England and all the States interested in the free navigation of the Danube, must have a voice, and that voice must speak with the voice of France.

The Italian question is of more dubious aspect, as regards the support which Napoleon may expect from Europe at large. Should the German Powers resolve to uphold the pretensions of Austria in Lombardy, and should that resolve be so manifested as to encourage Austria in her refusal to recognize any suggestions of Reform made by France to herself or to the Papal and Neapolitan Governments, Napoleon III. may still afford so much countenance to Sardinia in her remonstrances on behalf of Italy, as may provoke an outburst of hostilities from Austria against her gallant little neighbor. The peace of Europe thus broken by Austria herself, there would be nothing to restrain Napoleon from succoring Piedmont; and this eventuality seems to us not the least likely solution of the present problem. In any event we hold it to be utterly improbable that Napoleon will make any concessions.

The intelligence that the house of Rothschild in London, have agreed to take up in London the loan of the £6,000,000 asked for by Austria, may perhaps imply a determination on the part of Austria to meet every emergency with an undimished front. It has absolutely no bearing whatever upon the question of peace or war as a Western probability. Any loan taken up by a house like the Barings or the Rothschilds, is sure of its market in London; and as the Rothschilds are understood to have lost between twenty and thirty millions of Francs by the recent fall of the French funds, they are probably anxious to repair their damage by a handsome per centage on the Austrian operation.

The Last British Outrage—The Right of Search Again.

The "British outrage" on the Coast of Africa, which we reported in yesterday's Times, so far as the facts are known to us, is the natural and legitimate consequence of General Cass' admission, in the late discussion on the right of search, that a foreign cruiser boarding an American ship may be likened to a policeman making an arrest. The boarding, said the Secretary, may take place whenever the cruiser has "reasonable grounds for suspecting that the vessel he is overhauling is sailing under false colors, but it takes place at his own risk. If it be found that he was mistaken, and that the vessel is a lawful vessel on a lawful errand, he is liable in damages for a wrongful act, just as the policeman is liable, in case he should arrest the wrong man, for false imprisonment." A policeman, acting in good faith, however, is never deterred by the legal consequences annexed to an error of this sort from verifying his suspicions. He knows perfectly well that in nine cases out of ten the victim will not seek any redress, and that, if he does seek it, no jury will award larger damages than are necessary to indicate their own conviction that the officer had made a mistake. General Cass' parallel may, unfortunately for his own view of his position, be pursued to the close. The British cruiser once recognized as a policeman, he becomes entitled to a policeman's immunities and indulgences from first to last. He may board and search in good faith. If the surmises on which his action is based are proved to be correct there is nothing more to be said—if incorrect, he acknowledges his error and offers to pay damages; but no Government can exact exemplary damages for unavoidable mistakes in the discharge of a duty which they have once acknowledged to be legal. The actual damage done is all that can be fairly claimed, and when this comes to be computed in money, in a mere case of boarding and detention, the sum is rarely large enough to inspire great caution.

The fact seems to be that General Cass, in the correspondence of last Summer, was bent rather on putting a stop to the British proceedings in the Gulf, than on settling the Right of Search question in a satisfactory manner. The "outrages" of which we were then complaining, were a general onslaught on American commerce in those seas. Most of the boardings were made apparently without any discrimination whatever. To insist, therefore, that no vessel should be boarded unless there existed reasonable grounds for suspecting her of being engaged in the Slave-trade, was to put a stop to the practices of which we complained, at once; for with regard to nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand with which the British cruisers fell in in the Gulf of Mexico, there was not the shadow of a pretence for such a suspicion. But the establishment of this rule unfortunately does not seem to have settled the question, in the minds of the British at least. In certain localities, as for instance on the coast of Africa, the weight of presumption is not in favor of, but against, vessels carrying the American flag. After what has occurred in the case of the *Wanderer*, it is hard to say where the suspicions of a British officer cruising in those seas cease to be "reasonable." If, three or four months ago, we were asked to select a case to illustrate the extreme of unreasonable suspicion, we should certainly have selected that of a private yacht, owned and commanded by a Southern gentleman, and ostensibly sailing on a pleasure trip; and yet even in this case, suspicion has been proved to be capable of justification. Such a vessel, belonging to the Yacht Squadron of this City, and sailing under its colors, and owned by one of "the Chivalry," has actually been engaged in kidnapping on the Gold Coast. We know that there are large numbers of American vessels constantly engaged in the same quarter in "the odious traffic," that they all carry our flag, and that they are not distinguishable by any peculiarity of rig or build, or pretension. Under General Cass' illustration, it would be difficult to select many vessels in the course of a year which a British officer may not board and search—not always lawfully, because he cannot always find damnatory proof, but always with excuses which he may fairly and successfully urge in mitigation of damages.

It would be hard to imagine a more unsatisfactory state of things than this, or one better calculated to cause collisions, and breed ill-feeling and animosity between the two countries. It does not help to suppress the Slave-trade, and it gives our own officers on the Coast of Africa the air of cruising not for the prevention of the traffic, but the protection of the slavers against British cruisers. As long as our rights are left doubtful, or, in short, as long as any discretion with regard to our vessels is left in the hands of men over whom we have no control, or as long as we are jealous with regard to the exercise of that discretion, the main attention of our African Squadron must, of necessity, be not to the slavers, but to the pursuers. The question ought to be settled in some way. The policy to which Governments are so much addicted, and Mr. Buchanan's more than any, of providing for to-day and letting to-morrow take care of itself, when applied to international relations, both breeds and perpetuates dissensions. There is but one way of settling the matter satisfactorily, and that is *to prohibit the boarding of vessels carrying the American flag by foreign cruisers, suspicion or no suspicion.* There must be no loophole left, if we want to avoid quarrels or recrimination. General Cass must revise his correspondence on the right of search, strike out the comparison of cruisers to policemen, and substitute a comparison of cruisers to persons personating policemen. In short, if we desire to place an absolute and definitive stopper on "the visit," we must lay down the law that foreign cruisers stand not in the position of real policemen erring in the performance of their duty, but of sham policemen committing a gross outrage. We must take the acts of which we complain out of the category of trespasses, for which the perpetrator is liable in a civil action for damages, and place them in that of a criminal offence, punishable by the criminal courts—or, in other words, by war. In the present position of this matter, it forms a chronic—and because chronic, absurd—source of contention and ill-feeling between two great nations. As the Cuban business does not seem to prosper, we recommend Mr. Buchanan to turn his attention to this little matter.

How to Plunder the Treasury.

We would direct public attention to what seems to be the latest and most subtle device for effecting an illegal entry on the City Treasury. It is to commence a suit, procure or manufacture the requisite affidavits, select a day on which the Corporation Counsel—(almost any day will serve)—is engaged at the Tombs or in the Court of Sessions, have the matter in dispute referred to a friendly referee, take out judgment on his report, and then issue execution for the recovery of the sum awarded, with damages at discretion. Nothing, surely, can be simpler or more facile than this; and we are not surprised that it should have already become immensely popular.

We find in the report of the Comptroller to the Board of Councilmen, dated Jan. 31, that no less than *one hundred and sixty-six* enterprising citizens have staked out claims on this placer during the last year, and already realized to the extent of $878,104 12, with a prospective addition of $35,000 already quarried and pulverized, but not fit for separation and smelting until ninety days from the date given shall have elapsed.

Of these one hundred and sixty lucky miners, the first name on the list is that of Robert B. Lowber, who carries "documents for dust" to the amount of $240,000. Of the gulch worked by Mr. Lowber, no further description is required. The second name is that of the illustrious Wm. B. Reynolds, whose special "digging" during the past year is put up at the moderate figure of $68,500 00, which is not making as good profit as he has realized during previous seasons. The third claim on the list is that of Harsin & Clark for $48,025 00; and, taking this as a fair sample of the whole, we intend to give a rough outline of its history.

In the early part of 1854, James Furey being then Street Commissioner, specifications were published calling for bids in the matter of regulating and flagging Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River. In reply to this call one G. C. Harsin put in the lowest bid, amounting to $21,190 00, and to him the contract was awarded. Thus far the game was in its infancy, and all the parties played with open hands. But when Harsin was called upon to take up the contract thus awarded, he suddenly ducked out of sight, and one T. O'Meara claimed the prize as the next lowest bidder, at an advance of $6,010 on Harsin's original bid. On March 22, 1854, the contract in this case was finally signed by Thomas O'Meara, the City agreeing to pay $27,200 for the work, and O'Meara agreeing to have it finished within nine months from date, or, in other words, a few days before the expiration of the year 1854. The game now opens in good earnest, and the remaining moves contain elements of absorbing interest. On June 22, 1854, O'Meara disappears from view, and the contract is assigned to one J. Clark; and on Jan. 6, 1855, some days after the limited time of the contract had expired, Mr. J. Clark assigns the contract over again to the original "little joker," Harsin, who, on the same date, makes another assignment of the matter to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

On July 5, 1855, nearly six months after the contract should have been completed, Mr. J. T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, returns the following amounts of work done:

3,000 yards rock excavated, at 80 cents per cubic yard	$2,400
2,000 yards earth excavated, at 27 cents per cubic yard	5,400
Making a total of work done amounting to	$7,800

On this certificate the Comptroller—to whom it probably never occurred to sue the contractors, and recover damages for non-fulfillment of contract within the specified time—paid to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank the sum of $5,460, being the amount of the face of the Surveyor's returns, less thirty per cent. retained by law as guarantee for the fulfillment of the balance of the work.

The next step of the operators in this matter, or at least the next step in the history of the transaction, was the issuing of an injunction *to prevent* the assignee from regulating the street on the original grade; and on the 15th of September, 1855—nine months after the original contract should have been completed—a resolution was lobbied through the Common Council establishing a *new grade* for this street; and of course this just suited the books of the gentlemen engaged in the operation!

But to make assurance doubly sure, and to complicate the matter still further, another injunction was sued out *against working the street on the amended grade*, for the reason that this amendment had not been asked for by two-thirds of the property holders on the line of improvement; and, though this injunction was subsequently set aside by the Supreme Court, the decision was appealed from, and the injunction has remained in force down to the present day. Of course under this injunction no further work has been done.

The final stage of this matter is contained in the brief announcement that Messrs. Harsin & Clark have obtained a judgment against the City for Forty-eight thousand and twenty-five dollars, in compensation of injuries done to them by the City in this peculiar speculation; and the Comptroller asks that their bill be included in a total appropriation of $913,104 12 for the payment of such and similar judgments to the one hundred and sixty-six lucky diggers in this newly-opened cañon of the City Government gold placer!

Harsin offered to do the whole work for $21,190 00, and should have been held to his bid, under the forfeiture of his securities. O'Meara agreed to do the whole work for $27,200, and to have it finished within nine months, under which contract work was done to the amount of $7,800, and on this $5,460 was paid by the Comptroller, leaving a balance of $2,340 on work actually done, to be settled up on the completion of the contract.

Now, in the name of common sense and common honesty, how could such a matter as this have ever been brought into litigation except on an action by the City for recovery of damages against the defaulting assignees? Is there not fraud and collusion stamped on every step of the whole history? And yet we find a judgment against the City for $48,025 alleged to be the "profits" which would have been realized by the assignees on a contract which amounted on its face to $27,200, and on which $5,460 had been already paid by the Comptroller!

How was this suit defended, and who is responsible for this flagrant violation of all decency and honesty? How many just such judgments have been obtained in the same way? And how long are the City's interests to be thus made the prey of any one who sees fit to sue the Corporation for money?

Too Much Pennsylvania.—We are sorry to have to speak irreverently of any of our sister States, and especially of one which has so high an opinion of herself as Pennsylvania. But we are obliged to say to that sister that she is a decided bore. At every turn in the tortuous windings of national legislation lurks Pennsylvania, ready to rush, at a moment's notice, in the face of anybody bold enough to enter those meandering complications. Pennsylvania, indeed, seems to have a great iron spoon of native manufacture, stirring up the pottage of every other State in the Union. Is a modification of the exploded protective theory of taxation called for?—Pennsylvania interests have to be considered. Is there a Pacific Railroad to be built?—Pennsylvania iron must be employed exclusively. Is there a mint wanted in the city to which the gold comes?—the gold must go to Pennsylvania to be coined into money; for the only probable reason that gold would never otherwise go to Pennsylvania. Accordingly we have Mr. Fitch bringing in a bill to the effect that American—that is, Pennsylvania—iron must in future be used in all public works.

All this, we submit, is carrying the great Pennsylvania joke a little too far. We are as willing as anybody can be to avoid all recollection of the disagreeable fact that we owe Mr. Buchanan to Pennsylvania,—a debt which, as far as New-York is concerned, we cannot hope, with our admirable school system, ever to be able to repay. We cherish no ill-will to Pennsylvania on this score; but, under the circumstances, and until Mr. Buchanan's term of office has expired, we really think it would be only decent for Pennsylvania to be a little subdued. What with the Pennsylvania Iron in Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Lead at Washington, there is already rather more of that State abroad than is either desirable or palatable.

May a Negro go to College?—This question was decided in the negative, a few days ago, at Schenectady. A young man of sombre complexion presented himself for admission as a student of Union College. His color was in fact so shadowy that it was thought he must be a mulatto, or at the very least a quadroon. This being taken for granted, the practical inquiry arose as to his admission. The authorities of the Institution did not choose to decide it, though it would seem to be their province so to do. Considering, probably, that the students—who must become in some sense the associates of the dark individual—were deeply interested, the faculty referred the matter to the taste and judgment of the young gentlemen. A vote being taken, the result was the colored man's exclusion.

This was at the North, in the Free State of New-York. The community where it occurred no doubt hold stock in the under-ground railroad. They would lend their sympathy, if not more active aid, in thwarting the odious Fugitive Slave law. But they would not suffer a man of negro blood to study in Union College. We refer to the case as a curious illustration of the relations between the whites and the blacks in the Free States. The course pursued towards the man in question, whose desire it was to fit himself for usefulness by means of a public institution of learning, shows how much easier it is to utter sentiment in behalf of black "men and brothers" than to extend practical sympathy. We neither judge nor censure the people of Union College. They but participate in a pervading sentiment or prejudice. Many others have their full share of that feeling whose professions might lead to contrary conclusions. It is proper to say that the applicant referred to was eventually admitted, the vote of exclusion being reconsidered and rescinded upon proof that he was a half-breed Indian, without a particle of African blood in his veins.

How to Save Life in Case of Fire.—The melancholy loss of life at the recent fire in Brooklyn suggests several simple contrivances by which the unfortunate persons who perished might easily have been saved. Some of these are specified by a correspondent in another part of this morning's Times. They are inexpensive, and would, in most cases, prove effectual. We trust the firemen will heed such like suggestions now that the memory of the Elm-place disaster is fresh. Looking back, it is not difficult to see how the persons destroyed on that occasion might have been rescued; and those whose business it is to protect life and property must regard their failure with feelings more bitter than mere regret. They can hardly fail to accuse themselves of fatal negligence in not preparing for an emergency likely at any time to occur. The past, however, is beyond the reach of remedy; the future must be the care of the members of the department, if they would escape the censure of the public and the accusing voice of their own private reflections.

We repeat: the contrivances proposed by our correspondent appear sensible and practical. Others may be able to add valuable suggestions. This is the time to provide against the recurrence of such a calamity. It is anything but creditable that three or four people should be suffocated in the third story of a corner house in the most public street in Brooklyn, because the firemen had no means to get them safely to the ground. If no precautions are now taken for guarding against such needless loss of life in future, those hapless victims will have perished in vain.

A Step in the Right Direction.—Governor Morgan has taken a step in the right direction in regard to pardons. He has issued a circular to all the Prisons and Penitentiaries of the State, designed to put a stop to their signing, or making in person, applications for the pardon of convicts under their charge. He informs them that all such petitions from them will be returned, and that any interference of this kind, on their part, will be prejudicial to those whom they are designed to serve.

This will check a gross abuse, and do something towards breaking up the system of brokerage in procuring pardons, which has been very extensively developed within the last few years. If the Governor could now devise some method for holding *all* petitioners for the pardon of convicts to their proper responsibility in the matter, instead of shuffling it off upon his shoulders, he would render the public an essential service, as well as relieve himself from great embarrassment.

Amusements.

Little Ella.—The testimonal benefit to assist this remarkable child in obtaining an education will take place to-night at the Academy of Music. Little Ella will read several pieces, and will be assisted by Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. Goldbeck, Miss Brainerd and Mr. Beames.

Niblo's Saloon.—A charity concert will take place, we are desired to say, at Niblo's Saloon, on Friday evening, Feb. 18, in aid of the funds of the House of Mercy, in Thirty-sixth-street, North River. Several distinguished artists are announced for the evening.

Matinee.—Messrs. Mason & Thomas give their theird classical *matinée* on Tuesday, at Dodworth's Saloon. The programme opened with a sonate by Schumann, for piano and violin. After toiling through this comparative darkness the artist emerged into the genial sunlight of Haydn. The quartette (No. 43) was finely played. There came an impossible *étude* for the piano by Rubenstein, played creditably by Mr. Wm. Mason. *Why* artists play *études* in a concert-room we have yet to discover. They are dreary to a degree, and mean no more than the multiplication table, or a page out of a grammar. After the *étude* came a galop, a little more impossible *than* the *étude*.

The gem of the programme was Mendelssohn's posthumous Quintette opus 87—the second work of the sort written by the gifted composer. The first and second movements are finer than anything we can recall, especially the second. They give us a slight indication of what Mendelssohn might have accomplished had he lived to prosecute the vein of solid invention noticeable in all his later productions. The andante of this quintette deserves to rank with the grandest productions of any school. The two last movements are not of equal merit, although good and characteristic. A work of so much interest should be repeated, and why not in the evening, Messrs. Mason and Thomas?

Little Ella Burns.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I understand from reliable sources that the original and responsible authority for the very unjust and unmanly assault upon little Ella Burns and her mother, in the *Tribune* of Tuesday last, is one "Professor Brown," who claims to have been her tutor and who did undoubtedly give her some lessons in reading.

As I learn that he intends to back up the *Tribune's* statements, of which he was the author, by a Card under his own signature, it may not be improper for me to remind the public that this man Brown proposed that little Ella should travel *with him*, the Company to receive $100 per week, of which $75 were to go into the pocket of Mr. Brown, and the remainder to go to little Ella and her mother, they paying their own expenses; and that when this was declined he commenced his attacks upon Ella through the Press and other agencies, to which he had access.

Little Ella's mother has given her all the valuable instruction she has received in reading; and I am quite willing, as are all her friends, that the public should judge for themselves as to the degree of proficiency she has attained, and as to the justice of the unmanly assaults that have been made upon her.

Yours, &c., A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

From Northern Mexico.

INTERESTING FROM TAMPICO—MOVEMENT OF THE LIBERALS UPON SAN LUIS—STATE OF MEXICAN OPINION.

The Tampico correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writes on the 18th of January:

"We have many rumors afloat here from the Interior and Vera Cruz. It seem that Degollado has received a severe flogging from Miramon, and that the latter is marching rapidly on to San Luis to protect that place from an attack by the Federal forces under Blanco.

Miramon made prisoners of 1,300 men under Degollado. This news is doubtless reliable, but the rumors from Vera Cruz require confirmation.

The troops of this garrison are in a disaffected state, in consequence of the withholding of their pay by the chief, who takes the lion's share to himself and officers.

Business continues exceedingly dull, but should Miramon obtain another victory over Blanco, it is his intention to march hither and garrison this port with a reactionary force, which will be the means of opening the communication to the Interior markets and give us the advantage of getting rid of our old stock.

The brig *Minatitlan*, Woolongham, master, will sail hence for your port in six or seven days, when, it is probable, we shall have some interesting political news to communicate."

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 25th ult. has the following:

"News has been received at Matamoros to the effect that Governor Garza was preparing to march at the head of the troops of his State, Tamaulipas; in the meantime the Executive chair is to be filled by Mr. Andres Trevino, who has been invited to proceed forthwith to Tampico for that purpose. Mr. Trevino is the present Chief Justice for this portion of his State, which office he has filled with both credit and ability for the last six months. His promotion will vacate this important office, in which the people of this bank of the river, as well as the other, feel an interest, as the power of this officer for good or evil is second only to that of the Governor himself. It is important, then, to the peace and prosperity of the frontier, that this office be intrusted to able and discreet hands. Next to Mr. Trevino we know of no person better calculated to hold this office than Gen. Carvajal, and we hope that that gentleman may be induced to leave the quiet of his tranquil home, and take charge of its important duties, at least during the absence of its present able incumbent."

From the Austin *Intelligencer* of the 24th ult. we extract the following;

"We have just had an interesting conversation with a gentleman who has been spending some time in Monterey and other parts of Mexico. He entertains warmer recollections of the general hospitality of the inhabitants than we had been accustomed to suppose they deserve. Our friend was often entertained with his family for days without charge. He tells us that many of the worthy inhabitants are really anxious to remove to Texas because of the heavy taxes; and many have come over to Texas to avoid forced calls in the military service.

Those who have served have not been paid, and the families of many have consequently suffered severely.

Upon the 'negro question' our informant gives us unfavorable accounts. The fugitive slaves are protected with great jealousy, and kidnapping them is punished with death. The negroes are allowed to be witnesses; so that those who attempt to decoy the fugitives away are in constant danger. At the same time the hombres are very glad to avail themselves of the services of darkies, and they lose no opportunity of inveigling them into peonage, which at once becomes a fixed Slavery, unless the poor devils escape to this side of the Rio Grande—where they are better supported and fed.

Our friend informs us that the Mexicans look forward with great anxiety to the 'Protectorate' started by Gen. Houston, and which, coming from him, they understand will be something giving them a stable government and security."

The Rock Island Preemptors in Illinois.—A brisk controversy has grown out of the Rock Island Preëmption case in Illinois. The counsel for the preemptors writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"A letter from your correspondent here was published in your paper of the 1st instant, charging certain Senators and officials with conspiring, through the influence of their political connections with the Administration, to defraud the United States of land on Rock Island, worth two millions, by preëmption claims, mentioning my name as counsel for the preemptioners, and imputing it to me as a fault that I should be so engaged, because I had been Solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims. The fact is that I was removed from office for having favored the election of Fremont; that my duties, when in office, had no connection with the Land Department; that my clients, who are the actual settlers—who have improved and now occupy the land—have no other counsel, and have no political influence whatever at their service, and that their claims are adverse to those of Lindsay and others, who are said to have employed such influence. Persons, to assert their pretensions, ought to vindicate them from the imputations of seeking, through political influences, to defraud the Government, and me for attempting, in my professional character, to maintain their legal rights.

Your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR,

Counsel for the Rock Island Preëmptioners.

☞ Col. T. B. Thorpe has purchased an interest in the *Spirit of the Times*, and will be connected hereafter with its literary and editorial department. He is a spirited and graphic writer, and will give increased value and interest to that excellent paper.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TELEGRAPH WIRES UNDERGROUND.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday and resumed the consideration of the resolutions providing for the removal of the Telegraph poles from the streets. A communication from the officers of the Metropolitan Telegraph Company asking for the grant of the exclusive privilege of erecting telegraph poles for transmitting messages throughout the City for twenty-one years was read. A communication from S. T. ARMSTRONG, offering to lay telegraph wires underground, and guarantee that they will operate perfectly well for ten years was read. Another communication was read, from the same gentleman, containing the answers of Mr. CHARLES T. BRIGHT, Chief Electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to questions propounded to him with regard to the successful operation of the underground telegraph in Great Britain. 670 miles of underground wire in one unbroken line in Great Britain have been in successful operation for seven years. Mr. TAL. P. SHAFFNER submitted in writing the points of his former statement before the Committee, and repeated the opinion that underground wires would not operate successfully. Mr. RICHARD M. HOE, on behalf of the Telegraph Companies, said they were willing to convey their wires underground if it was found that they would operate successfully, but desired to enter a protest against granting the exclusive right to lay the wires underground to any Company or set of men. Mr. WOOD, of the Union and American Telegraph Company, had just been compelled to remove its wires from the Harlem and Yorkville Tunnel because it was found that they would not operate in the tunnel. Mr. SHAFFNER explained that this was caused by the leakage of the currents and the dampness of the tunnel. He appealed to Mr. WOOD, Mr. PURDY, and others connected with Telegraph Companies present, who substantiated his statements. Mr. HOE said that if an ordinance was passed requiring the Telegraph Companies to remove their poles and convey their wires underground they would be subjected to a great outlay. If they were driven out of the City entirely, would the community stand that? Alderman BOOLE thought the community would not. Mr. HOE said the experiment should first be made by and at the expense of the City. Mr. JOHN P. HUMASTON presented a plan for conveying telegraphic wires underground which, he said, had been adopted by the French Government, and was in successful operation in Paris and other cities in France, the peculiarity of which is that the wires are surrounded with asphaltum and silicious matter. Mr. THOMAS C. AVERY, who said he had been a great many years engaged in connection with telegraph lines, agreed with Mr. SHAFFNER in his objections to the project of laying the wires underground. Alderman BRADY asked why the Telegraph Companies did not petition the Common Council for permission to lay wires underground for a short distance to test the question at issue. Colonel HOE thought the Magnetic Telegraph Company would be willing to lay a mile of wire for the purpose of testing the question and setting it at rest. Mr. R. W. LOWBER, of the American Telegraph Company, said the reason that that Company had not availed itself of the permission given it two years since to lay wires under ground was that it had found that subterraneous wires would not operate well. Alderman BOOLE said it was the last meeting at which the Committee would consider the subject.

THE THOMAS-STREET STABBING CASE.—ALEXANDER DAVIS, previously reported as having been stabbed at a house of ill-fame in Thomas-street, on Friday night last, died of his injuries at the City Hospital on Tuesday night. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body, when several witnesses were examined, from whose testimony we gather the following account of the affray: The deceased on the night in question was in the drinking-room of the house, in company with THOS. TYNON, JAS. HAGGERTY, the mistress of the house, ELLEN DUGAN, CATHARINE COLBY and a girl named ELIZA. A difficulty occurred between CATHARINE COLBY and TYNON in the early part of the evening, about some clothes that the girl had in her possession belonging to him, which she finally gave up, and TYNON went away. He soon after returned, and, as CATHARINE was drinking at the bar, he seized her by the hair of the head and pulled her to the door-sill. DAVIS interfered in behalf of the girl, and seized TYNON by the collar. TYNON then left the girl and turned upon DAVIS, and after a short scuffle TYNON drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the back, inflicting a severe wound. The surgeon of the Hospital testified that deceased, from the time he entered the Hospital, was doing well under his treatment, until Monday night, when he was attacked with *delirium tremens*, which, being superinduced by the wounds he received, was the cause of his death. CATHERINE COLBY identified the knife as the one she saw in the hands of TYNON in the early part of the evening, and with which he threatened her life. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death in consequence of wounds inflicted with a knife at the hands of THOS. TYNON. TYNON, who has been locked up in the Tombs awaiting the result of DAVIS' injuries, was examined, and stated that he was 23 years of age, a native of Ireland, at present a resident of Watertown in this State, and that he stabbed DAVIS in self-defence. The deceased has been a resident of the Fifth Ward for six years past, was a mason by trade, and bore the character of a peaceable man, but was addicted to hard drinking. He was never arrested for crime or disorderly conduct. He was 25 years of age, born in Ireland, and lived at the house where the affray occurred, with a mistress who goes by the name of DELIA, who has a child two years of age. DELIA and her child are now on Blackwell's Island, having been sent up as vagrants since this affair occurred.

FRAUDS IN COAL.—The special Committee of the Board of Councilmen appointed to inquire whether there might not be measures adopted to prevent the frauds continually perpetrated in the sale of coal, met yesterday afternoon in the City Library. ALFRED BARBER said that he knew of coal dealers in the City who kept carts which ostensibly carried a ton, but which they knew could not hold that amount. In his own business he had found "MARTIN'S Self-weighing carts" exceedingly useful and convenient. Fraud is almost impossible if they are used. He read a report presented to the Philadelphia Common Council, which highly recommended them. Mr. B. said that in his judgment the frauds in this City in the sale of coals amounted to at least $100,000 per annum. Mr. MARTIN, the inventor of the cart, exhibited a model, and the Committee inspected three or four of the carts, loaded and empty, which had been placed in front of the City Hall. They seemed to be favorably impressed with their mode of operation. They are constructed on the same principle as the ordinary platform scale, and the balance is so well adjusted that the weight of a shovel is easily perceptible.

REPAIRING BROADWAY WITH BELGIAN PAVEMENT.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposals for repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement. Mr. THOMAS CUMMINGS, Jr., stated that his proposal—the terms of which, as well as those of the other plans hitherto submitted, we have already published—was made in good faith. The proposal of Messrs. ELIHU BLAKE and ABNER WOODRUFF was read. Mr. BLAKE said he thought it would probably take the greater part of two Summers to repave Broadway. Mr. JOHN A. SCHWAGER, who said he had had considerable experience in laying pavements, expressed the opinion that no one could take the contract for repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement at $1 25 per square yard, and perform the contract properly. He thought Belgian pavement could not be laid down properly for less than $2 87 to $3. The Committee, after some conversation with regard to repaving Broadway, adjourned.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was voted by universal consent one of the most uncomfortable days of the season. The snow which had fallen on Sunday night was converted into slush which obstructed the crossings, or filled the streets with standing pools of water. A northeast wind prevailed throughout the day as cold and penetrating as if it came direct from Labrador, and brought with it a regular Newfoundland fog. All the Sound steamers were delayed in arriving from the eastward, and no vessels went to sea or arrived during the day. The fine drizzle which prevailed during the forenoon turned into a pouring rain after 9 o'clock P. M., making the night more disagreeable than the day had been. All attempts at sleighing were abandoned, and every one wished to see the last of the snow, alleging that it was a great nuisance after all.

SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 688 Washington-street, upon the body of Mrs. CHARLES WOOD, an Irishwoman 30 years of age, who died from the effects of poison administered by herself on Tuesday evening. It appears from the testimony of the husband of deceased that she was jealous of him in consequence of stories told about him by an acquaintance named BRIDGET FRINTON. Mr. WOOD states that on his going home Tuesday evening, his boy ran to him and said "BRIDGET has been here," whereupon the deceased attempted to chastise the child. The father interfered to prevent, when the deceased immediately went to a closet and took a bottle from the shelf, poured its contents into a cup and drank. A doctor was called in to her relief, but she died in about an hour, refusing to the last to answer any questions explanatory of the act. A servant girl employed in the house testified that deceased was a quiet woman, that she never knew of any quarrels between her and her husband, and that she knew nothing of the causes of the act. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from poison administered by herself.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway. There was a full attendance. The evening was spent, until a late hour, in an attempt to settle the question of contested seats from the Sixth, Eighth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. The Committee of Seven reported in favor of admitting the regular delegation from the Eighteenth Ward, and sending back the other delegates to the respective Wards for a new election, under the supervision of the Committee. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted in the case of the Sixth Ward. The respective delegates from the Eighth Ward were then permitted to address the Committee, after which the delegation headed by BLAKELEY was admitted, 39 [illegible] through the streets of the City, which were adopted, with some strongly dissenting expressions, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the Governor and Legislature.

THE GRAND-STREET AND PECK-SLIP FERRY LEASES SOLD AT AUCTION.—Messrs. J. V. MESSEROLE & Co., of Williamsburg, yesterday purchased the leases of the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries for the term of ten years from May 1, next. The sale commenced at 1 P. M. in the Governor's Room, City Hall, and Mr. JAMES M. MILLER was the auctioneer. The Comptroller was present and stood beside the auctioneer on a table. After having stated the terms of the sale Mr. MILLER called for bids for the Peck-slip Ferry lease. Mr. WM. LAYTON started it with a bid of $3,000, which was increased gradually to $21,000, the bid of the successful ones. The agent of GEO. LAW, and the agent of JOSEPH O'DONOHUE & Co., were the only competitors with MESSEROLE & Co. Mr. LAW himself was present. The first bid for the Grand-street Ferry lease was $5,000, and the last was $15,000.

ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—JAS. KEEGAN, foreman of the Central Park laborers, while walking on the track of the Fourth-avenue Railroad, near Sixtieth-street, on Tuesday evening, was overtaken by a train of cars, when he was struck by the cow-catcher, and thrown down an embankment a distance of 20 feet. The cars were stopped, and the injured man was put aboard and brought to the Twenty-seventh-street Dépôt, when Police-Surgeon RANNEY was called in to attend him. Though badly bruised, it was not thought that he had suffered any fracture of the bones. He was conveyed to his residence, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the resignation of WM. DAVIS of the Tenth Precinct, and ROBERT STEPHENSON, formerly a detective, were presented and accepted. Sergeant WILLIAMS, who formerly had supervision of the men detailed at the Police Courts, was transferred to the Fourth Precinct. Sergeant JOHNS, of the Broadway squad, was detailed to take the place of WILLIAMS, and Sergeant SEAMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, was transferred to the Broadway squad. The Board adjourned to the 16th inst.

LECTURES BEFORE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The principals of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Mercantile College have made an arrangement by which they meet the classes and members of the Mercantile Library Association every Monday evening, for the purpose of explaining the method of teaching accounts as practiced in their institution. Monday evening, Mr. PACKARD, Resident Principal, delivered the first lecture of this course. He showed the necessity of a correct knowledge of the Ledger. His method of analyzing accounts was novel and interesting.

THE HIGHWOOD GUARDS.—The Highwood Guards, of Hoboken, intend visiting this City on the 22d inst., to join in the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. It is understood that they will be received by one of our New-York corps at the Christopher-street Ferry. At the last meeting of the Guards, EDMUND J. TRYON was elected Second Lieutenant; JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Second Corporal; and JOHN D. COX, Fourth Corporal, to fill said vacancies. The Highwoods will parade about forty men, in their full Winter uniform.

DEATH BY FALLING FROM A WINDOW.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a child, six years of age, whose parents reside at No. 103 Second-street, who was killed by falling from a fourth story window on the morning of the 8th inst. The child was left kneeling in a chair in front of the window while its mother was engaged in sweeping the room, and lost its balance and fell to the pavement. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

HISTORY OF ENGRAVING.—This evening the Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute discuss the history of Engraving, in the large upper hall of the Cooper Institute. This meeting, as well as those which are to follow, will be conversational, as it is believed that this method of imparting instruction will be more entertaining than lectures.

Mr. and Mrs. GEO. VANDENHOFF read from the "The Lady of Lyons," at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, this evening, Mrs. VANDENHOFF taking the part of *Pauline*, in which character she acquired so much reputation on the stage previous to her marriage, as Miss MAKEAH. Both Mr. and Mrs. V. are highly accomplished elocutionists.

GARROTING A CHORISTER.—NELSON B. BENNETT, Chorister of the Allen-street Methodist Church, was knocked down about 7½ o'clock last evening, in front of the Church, and robbed of $48 in money, and a gold watch and chain.

NEWSPAPER REMOVAL.—The *Scientific American* has removed from the Sun Building, in Fulton-street, into new offices, No. 37 Park-row, adjoining the Times Building.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.—Mr. DE CORDOVA'S humorous review of this famous story book, will be submitted this evening at Clinton Hall.

NEW-YORK DRAMATIC UNION.—The following officers of this Society were elected on Tuesday evening: President, T. FAULKNER; Vice-President, H. MELTON; Secretary, J. SHERMAN; Treasurer, R. SANDS; S. M., H. CLARK.

THE ELIZABETH-STREET TRAGEDY.—Mrs. JULIA BOSLY, the victim of the murderous attack in Elizabeth-street, was somewhat better yesterday, and hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery.

Police Reports.

RAMPANT ROWDYISM—THE POLICE SET AT DEFIANCE—ONE RUFFIAN SHOT—JUDICIAL CLEMENCY.—The principal thoroughfare of the City was yesterday made the scene of another of those exhibitions of rowdyism that have become so common as scarcely to attract the attention of our citizens, but which are nevertheless, noticed by the rest of the world, and stigmatized as the characteristic feature of this metropolis. About 4 o'clock in the morning, as Officer Kenny, of the Fourteenth Ward, was patrolling his beat in Broadway, he heard the reports of several pistol-shots proceeding from the steps in front of the drinking saloon and gambling-house of Butt Allen, No. 474 On approaching the premises he found several men, prominent among whom was John Allen, brother of "Butt," standing on the steps firing pistols at random, apparently for amusement. He requested them to cease firing or he would be obliged to lock them up. After some parleying they agreed to comply with the officer's request; but just at this juncture Officer Montgomery, of the Eighth Ward, who had been attracted by the noise, came up, when he was recognized by John Allen, who commenced showering upon him a volley of vile epithets, in which he was joined by several of his companions. Allen was at length arrested by the officers, and as soon as this was done one of the party ran into the saloon and gave the alarm. Immediately some eighteen or twenty men, headed by "Butt Allen," rushed out of the saloon and attempted a rescue of the prisoner. Officer Parson had now arrived on the ground, but owing to the superior number of the ruffians they soon overpowered the policemen, got possession of the prisoner, and were about taking him into the saloon, when he cried out "Give me a pistol." A pistol was handed him by one of the party, when he immediately fired two shots at the officers, fortunately without effect. Another shot was fired by some one of the gang, but the officers were not able to tell which. Meantime a fourth policeman had arrived, and he and another officer returned the shots, one of which took effect in the thigh of John Allen. The ruffians then took their wounded comrade into the saloon. The officers attempted to follow, but the door was shut in their faces, and looking through the glass window in its top, they saw inside five or six men with pistols pointed towards the entrance. Deeming it imprudent to enter the place under these circumstances, the officers withdrew and reported facts at headquarters. About 7 o'clock, a squad of Police was sent to the place and succeeded in arresting the keeper of the house, "Butt" Allen. His brother John had been removed to his residence. "Butt" was taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, where the above facts were narrated by the officers. The Justice, after hearing the case, allowed the prisoner to go in search of bail at his own convenience and on his own recognizance. One of the officers spoke of getting a warrant for the arrest of John Allen, when the Justice remarked that he thought that individual was sufficiently punished in the wounds he had received.

William *alias* "Butt" Allen was arrested not long ago for keeping a disorderly house, and put under bonds for good behavior. He formerly kept a place in Howard-street, which bore a similar character to the one he now keeps, and which was the scene of the murder of "Paudeen" by Dan Cunningham.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Margaret Sullivan and Bridget Hunt, residing at No. 245 Madison-street, were yesterday arrested by Officers Lyon and Hoff, charged with receiving stolen property, in the shape of sheets of copper and nails, the proceeds of a burglary committed several nights since upon the premises of Messrs. Roosevelt & Griffiths, No. 258 South-street. The property was found concealed between the sheets of Margaret's bed, at No. 245 Madison-street. The prisoners were committed for examination.

THREATENED TO SHOOT A SEA CAPTAIN.—Wm. Kelly and John Robinson took the liberty to board the ship *Andover* yesterday, without permission, and on being ordered off by Captain Berry, drew knives and threatened to shoot him. Information was given to the Harbor Police, and the intruders were arrested and locked up.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Three men named James McNally, Wm. Smith, and Charles Lockwood, were arrested yesterday charged with attempting to force an entrance into the premises of George W. Edwards, corner of Houston and Chrystie streets. A jimmy and other burglarious implements, together with three safe-keys, were found in their possession. They were locked up for examination by Justice BRENNAN.

THEFT.—A man, named Eustace, caught a thief, who gave his name as William Allison, in the act of stealing two gold watches from the window of the jewelry establishment of John Nohn, No. 131 Division-street, about 9 o'clock last evening. The thief was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house and locked up.

A new set of Quarantine regulations is proposed for New-Orleans by the Health Officer. They require the quarantining of all vessels from yellow fever ports from May to November, the storage of cargoes, measures to prevent the escape of crews, and penalties for towing up infected vessels.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—The statement made in the TIMES, a few days ago, that the efforts at union of the Democracy in this County had failed, was confirmed on Tuesday evening last, when the Vanderbilt Committee resolved that the Bradley men had violated the terms of agreement by electing a member of their old Committee, and they accordingly resolved to act independently for the future. The Bradley men say they are the strongest party, and will not concede so much again, and their opponents must come to them or there can be no union.

THE NEW ARMORY.—The new City Armory, heretofore described, was formally delivered to the military yesterday by Mayor POWELL. There was no flourish of trumpets on the occasion, or an excess of formality. The Mayor wrote a note to Brigadier-General CROOK, saying, in as few words as possible, that the building was finished—ready for the military, and they could take possession of it,—the city only reserving the right to use one room to drill the Police in occasionally.

BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The 27th annual meeting of this Society was held last evening, in the South Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. CUTLER in the Chair. The annual report was read, and from it we learn that the Society did a good work during the last year. There are eight missionaries in the employ of the Society, and 553 visitors:

Tracts distributed by them	348,053
Bibles distributed by them	507
Testaments distributed by them	555
Children gathered into Sabbath School	692
Persons induced to attend Church	486
Persons induced to sign pledge	254
Prayer-meetings held	998
Family visits made	10,377
Backsliders reclaimed	37
Hopeful conversions	135
Converts united to churches	102

The whole amount expended during the year was $6,056, which leaves the Society in debt $300. After addresses by the Rev. A. P. VAN GIESEN, Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON and others, the meeting adjourned.

THE MEENEY ESTATE AGAIN.—This estate was before Judge EMOTT yesterday, on an application of the Brooklyn Orphan Society, for a *mandamus* to compel the Brooklyn Benevolent Society to pay over what they claim the will entitles them to—a portion of the estate. Decision reserved.

BURGLARY IN CARROL-PLACE.—On Tuesday evening the house of Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON, in Carrol-place, was entered by burglars, and two watches and silver ware of the value of $500 taken. No arrests have been made.

The Elm Place Tragedy.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The heart-rending reflection upon the melancholy loss of life at the recent fire in Fulton-avenue, as well as the delay in tendering aid to the unfortunate sufferers by the fire companies' want of ladders or other means adapted to such emergencies, induces me to present a few suggestions, which, if in accordance with your judgment, please insert in your valuable journal.

Let every fire-engine be required always to carry with it a coil of rope of sufficient strength and length, either knotted, or pellets of hemp inserted therein, at given distances, forming projections which would afford a firm grasp when descending by such means from any height, especially by inexperienced hands. Also, let a box or draw be attached to each fire-engine, in which shall always be kept a given number of coils or reels of strong fish-line, with a leaden ball of from four to eight ounces attached to one end, (similar to a carpenter's plumb-line,) which could instantaneously be thrown into a window, or *over* or upon the roof of any house, by which the knotted rope could be drawn wherever required. These fish-lines and balls should also be carried in the pockets of the firemen, especially when entering burning buildings, which could be dropped from, or thrown to, any position, and ropes drawn to the aid of the needy. By these simple precautions many valuable lives might be saved, especially among that meritorious class of citizens, the firemen themselves.

For further safety, by a simple arrangement, a *wire* rope or *chain*, with hooks, &c., to fasten on window-sills, bedposts, &c., might be instantaneously adjusted to the knotted rope.

Most respectfully yours, E. F. W.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *neplus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."

Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.
Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Water-proof Percussion Caps.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Horrors of Hair-Dyeing.—The terrible effects of poisonous hair-dyes having been thoroughly exposed, the public are referred to the official statement of Dr. CHILTON, at No. 6 Astor House, showing that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye is pure, excellent and poisonless.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Clirehugh's Wigs and Toupees are known over the world as the most perfect fitting, durable, light and natural articles ever made. His improvements require only to be seen to be appreciated. Factory No. 162 Fulton-st., corner Broadway.

Balls and Parties, Snow and Rain.—Ladies White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiters, Boots and Slippers, for balls and parties. India-rubber Boots and Shoes of all kinds, for snow and rain. MILLER & CO.
No. 387 Canal-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order and warranted to fit; also elegant styles Men's Furnishing Goods, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Hair Dye. 50 cents a box, Black or Brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 582 Broadway, Albany; No. 256 State-st., Lansingburg; and all Druggists. Arctic Ointment cures Chaps, Burns, Boils, Bunions, Piles, &c.

F. Y. S.
BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
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Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat.

Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York, and by COLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BROWN—ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at the house of John S. Roberts, (the bride's father,) RICHARD F. BROWN with ANNA C. ROBERTS, all of the city of Brooklyn.

VINCENT—VAN SICKLE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, by the Rev. Thos. Sawyer, D. D., ISAAC J. VINCENT, of New-York, to Miss EMMA VAN SICKLE, daughter of Cornelius Van Sickle, Esq., of Green Point, L. I.

MCFARLANE—LOVETT.—At English Neighborhood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Jas. McFarlane, JAMES MCFARLANE to AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of John Lovett, Esq.

DIED.

WHITING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN W. WHITING, aged 71 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Henry W. Whiting, and son-in-law, John W. Harden, also the members of the New-York Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 58 Rivington-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HERRIES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, after a short illness, WILLIAM RICHMOND, son of William and Mary R. Herries, aged 11 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 43 Bedford st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock P. M., suddenly, after a short illness, SAMUEL BARKER TIMPSON, son of the late John Timpson, aged 22 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and his brothers-in-law, G. W. B. Tompkins and W. M. Ashfield, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 67 West 21st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

FISHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, Mrs. ANN ELIZA FISHER, aged 61 years.

The funeral exercises will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 6 Charles-st. The remains will be taken to Montgomery, Orange Co., for interment, on Friday.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, SAMUEL B. TIMPSON, a member of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment.

The officers and members of Company F. are requested to attend his funeral, in citizen's dress, from his late residence, No. 67 West 21st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

MORSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, Mrs. MARGARET M. MORSE, aged 56 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 66 West 10th st., (formerly Amos st.)

DE PEYSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, JOHN WILLIAM, youngest son of the late Wm. A. De Peyster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

FRYE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, DANIEL M. FRYE, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Cincinnati Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 72 West 43d-st., on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock M.

CARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, PHEBE, widow of the late Jacob Carle, in the 90th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, John Carle, Jr., and son-in-law, Richard Everit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 163 East 18th-st., on fifth day afternoon, 10th inst, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be conveyed to Westbury for interment, on sixth day morning, by the Long Island Railroad 10 o'clock train.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, MARIA LOUISA, wife of James C. Wright, aged 27 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 183 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SWAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, MARGARET REID, widow of George Swan, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9¾ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, suddenly, WILLIAM MULFORD, only child of Mary E. and the late G. Henry Howell, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, George W. Lee, No. 127 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TROUSDALE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 7, ROBERT TROUSDALE, jeweler, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Graham-av., between Ainslie and Devoe sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

MESEROLE.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Feb. 7, PETER AUGUSTUS, youngest son of the late Capt. John and Hannah Meserole, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel F. A. Shonnard, No. 78 South 2d-st., on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GOBLE.—In Newark, N. J., after a short illness, JABEZ G. GOBLE, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 415 Broad-st.

DE FOREST.—On board of steamer *Everglade*, at Fernandina, Fla., on Thursday, Jan. 27, JOHN DE FOREST, of this City, son of the late Capt. John De Forest, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, aged 43 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

YOULIN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9. of consumption, MARIA ANN BROWER, wife of Dr. J. J. Youlin, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 130 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

HARRISON.—At Smithville Flats, Chenango Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, ANDREW J. HARRISON, son of the late Col. James Harrison.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

CHEAP MUSIC! CHEAP MUSIC!!
OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
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NOW READY.
Price 10 cents.
Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.
Wholesale by ROSS & TOUSEY.

EXTRA GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH.
EXTRA FINE DAIRIES CHEESE.
EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.
EXTRA DUTCHESS COUNTY MESS PORK.
For sale by
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WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND—NO. 11, NOW ready, price 10 cents, contains "La Romantique Varsoviana," by Wallerstein; "The Last Rose of Summer," national song; "The Beating of my own Heart," song by G. A. Macfarren; and "La Favorita Polka," by E. J. Willson. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—THIS HEALTHY PREPARATION, containing no mineral, is magical on the very weakest female, with any kind of pains, liver or womb complaints.

CLARK'S SYRUP WILL CURE ANY blood complaints, if lungs and bones are sound. It is sure.

THE LIVING AGE
Having largely increased in circulation the past year, the publishers are enabled to append the new and attractive feature of a series of
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PORTRAITS
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thus furnishing to its readers, not only the cream of the best periodical literature of the world, but also a complete ILLUSTRATED BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
The number for the present week contains the portrait of De Quincey, which will be followed by those of Hugh Miller, Prof. Wilson, Charles Lamb, Oberlin, Humboldt, &c.
TERMS—Single numbers, 13 cents. Subscriptions $6 per annum, prepaid to any address. Subscriptions for a less period if desired. Special terms to clergymen, teachers and clubs. DELISSER & PROCTER, Publishers,
No. 508 Broadway.

PURE PORT WINE.
OSBORNE'S pure juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

THE CLASSES FORMED AT MLLE. SAUVAGEOT'S lecture, last evening, will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at Room No. 21 Cooper Institute, at 3 P. M. and also at 7½. All persons are particularly invited to attend this first lesson of the course, which is free.

$10.000.—A PARTNER WITH FROM five to ten thousand dollars is wanted to engage in an old-established tailoring concern on Broadway, doing a profitable business. Address Box No. 2,563 Post-Office.

WASTE.—CLEAN COP WASTE, IN ANY QUANTITY, suitable for steam engines and locomotives.
ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.,
Second block above Erie Railroad Dépôt.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE NEW-York Sanitary Association will be held at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 7½ P. M.

THE INDEPENDENT!
Among the Contents of this week's number, published this morning, are the following:
An article by
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—"INFIDEL GREETINGS AND CHRISTIAN RETURNS"
"A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON"—By our well-known correspondent, "PUTNAM."
"THE TRACT SOCIETY"—A Letter from the Rev. Dr. William Patton to the Hon. Chief-Justice Williams, of Connecticut.
"THE ONENESS OF ALL MISSIONARY EFFORT," by "F."
"THE MOUNTAINS OF KENTUCKY," by George Candia.
"THE INDIANS."
"PRAYING IN LATIN"—A Historical Scrap.
"LIGHT BEYOND THE CLOUDS"—A popular Tale, by "Madam Tell."
"LONGING"—A poem by James Russell Lowell.
"MR. PRESCOTT'S METHOD OF LITERARY LABOR."
"RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE"—comprising the latest news from all religious denominations.
"LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART"—a carefully prepared weekly digest.
Among the EDITORIAL ARTICLES are the following:
"THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION."
"THE SLAVE-TRADE REOPENED."
"POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN RELATION TO CUBA."
"SOUTHERN CHIVALRY."
"AIDS TO BIBLICAL CRITICISM."
The COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT contains articles on
"Money-Lenders,"
"Money-Borrowers,"
"Association of Bank Presidents,"
and other topics interesting to business men.
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BEAUTIFUL INDEED!
Have you seen BALLOU'S PICTORIAL just out. It is a little ahead of anything heretofore done in this country in the way of a perfect illustrated paper. New heading, new style, new type, full to the brim of delightful reading matter, in the form of stories, sketches, poems, and the gossip of the day, and a host of original engravings. In short it is
A LIVE PAPER,
Just such a one as you would like to place on your centre-table, and in the hands of the family circle, containing no vulgar caricatures, nor one vulgar line or thought its brilliant pages, but only matter worthy to enjoy and be preserved.
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FULL OF ILLUSTRATIONS,
It forms a valuable pictorial record of the events of the day, giving admirable portraits of all noted characters, with carefully-prepared biographies, superb drawings of all new and elegant buildings throughout the country, views of every new Government ship and remarkable clippers of the merchant service, from original daguerreotypes and drawings made expressly for its columns. It is the
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and embraces more artistic talent and literary merit in each issue than any other illustrated paper, the London *News* excepted. It is just the size of the London *News*, yet is sold for *one-third* the price of that journal, though it contains more reading. A larger number of its weekly issue are sent to Europe than of any other American miscellaneous journal.
Sold everywhere for Five Cents per copy.
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No. 22 Winter-st., Boston, Mass.

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EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST!
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
Has been proved by twelve years' experience the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, &c., and is warranted pure and made from fresh livers.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND—NO. 11, NOW ready, price 10 cents, contains "La Romantique Varsoviana," by Wallerstein; "The Last Rose of Summer," national song; "The Beating of my own Heart," song by G. A. Macfarren; and "La Favorita Polka," by E. J. Willson. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—FOR ANY HEADACHE, foul stomach, three or four swallows will cure it. It has the best certificates in New-York City and State. Read circulars. CLARK'S Syrup is for sale by BARNES & PARK, Park-row; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and in every town and city in the State, Canada, Ohio, and New-Jersey.

HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT.—THE invigorating qualities of this article are great and unequaled. It restores the bloom of youth to the cheeks of the aged, and causes the purified blood to course through the veins with spirit and healthful rapidity. In fact, it is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centreing in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. It likewise renders the mind calm and cheerful. The proprietor is satisfied that one trial will convince the feeblest that it can rejuvenate and restore speedily and permanently. The LIFE EXHILARANT is for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 165 Chambers-st. Large bottle, $1; six bottles, $5. Sent by express to any part of the country. Sold by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; sold by REDDING & CO., Boston.

CLARK'S SYRUP WILL CURE ANY cough, cold, dyspepsia, scrofula, or general debility or jaundice.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CLARK'S SYRUP ON WEAKLY CHILDREN is a sure remedy to strengthen and fat them up. It is simple, and like wine to drink. Try it.

PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.
The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.
(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S ROSEMARY.
THE ROSEMARY is the best dressing for the hair known.
THE ROSEMARY will restore bald heads.
THE ROSEMARY will remove dandruff.
THE ROSEMARY is the best thing for children's hair.
THE ROSEMARY has not and *cannot* be surpassed, securing to all a clean, healthy scalp and beautiful hair.
The Proprietor can furnish proof to sustain the assertions above. Room will not admit the voluntary certificates from individuals who have used it with success.
The ROSEMARY has stood the test of use for eight years—if you are not satisfied, *try it*. The signature of the proprietor is on all genuine. J. RUSSELL SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Mr. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, will read the *Merchant of Venice*, and extracts from *Much Ado About Nothing*, before the Zetalethean Society, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, in the Chapel of the Institute.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be procured at Babcock's and Rose's Bookstores, at the Mercantile Library, and at the door. RUFUS B. COWING,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

MUSICAL BOXES.
The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of
AMERICAN,
French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Expressives, Forte Piano, Mandolines.
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HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.
An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
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Oil Manufacturers, No. 207 Pearl-st.

REPLATING—AS GOOD AS NEW.
Families having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice, and moderate price, by LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

KING BOMBA.
Sig. G. B. FONTANA will deliver a lecture at Clinton Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*King Bomba, or the Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty*. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $200,000.—The books for the subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, will be opened at the Office of the Company, under the American Exchange Bank, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, and continue open until the 17th, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M. The whole amount of the subscriptions will be required to be paid on or before the said 17th inst.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859
WM. A. BOOTH,
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LEWIS B. LODER.

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught.
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AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.
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WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—SOLOMON was mistaken. There are many new things under the sun. But the newest is one that is bound to create a sensation, wherever it is known. The New-York Mercury, the beautiful, popular, and universally-read sheet, which publishes such charming original romances, and is one of the neatest, most enterprising and correct newspapers issued for family perusal from New-York, has made a dashing advance on the creeping pace of the times. It has bid high enough to secure the exclusive pencil of the very finest artist in the New World, FELIX O. C. DARLEY, to illustrate its thrilling stories. This will add immensely to its superiority. It must become the pet of all who can appreciate excellence, whether in literature or the arts. The Weekly Mercury is published by Messrs. SOUTHWORTH, CAULDWELL & WHITNEY, and will unquestionably make them a fortune. It is just such a journal as will win a hearty welcome at every family fireside.—Philadelphia Mercury.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

DARLEY, THE ARTIST.—MESSRS. CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, Proprietors of the New-York Mercury, one of the most popular journals of the day, have succeeded in securing the services of the incomparable artist, Felix O. C. Darley, who will hereafter devote himself to illustrate the novelties of that publication. His first effort under this engagement will appear in a splendid romance of the seas, which will commence in the Mercury of the 19th inst. Such enterprise on the part of the publishers as is evidenced in the enlistment of so eminent an artist as Mr. Darley, is seldom witnessed in the annals of journalism.—Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—THE PROPRIETORS of this journal have made an engagement that is worthy to be classed among the boldest engagements of newspaper enterprise. They have secured the services of the best designer in America, the celebrated Felix O. C. Darley, to illustrate the original tales that are to appear in the columns of The Mercury. We are proud of Mr. Darley as a Philadelphian, and with his very original and spirited pictures, The Mercury will become more popular here than ever.—Philadelphia Daily Evening Bulletin.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

STAND BY TO SPLICE THE MAIN BRACE!
READ THE EXCITING SEA STORY,
BY NED BUNTLINE,
Entitled,
SEAWAIF;
Or,
THE TERROR OF THE COAST!
A Tale of
PRIVATEERING IN 1776!
in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY!
(Illustrated by Darley.)
ONLY FOUR CENTS.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

DARLEY, IN HIS PECULIAR LINE, THE very best artist in this country, has been engaged by the proprietors of The New-York Mercury, to illustrate the novelettes which will be published in that paper. The first of his illustrations will appear in the number dated Feb. 19, 1859.—Boston Daily Ledger.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

MIZZEN-TOPMEN AHOY!
AN EXCITING REVOLUTIONARY
SEA STORY,
By a
NAVAL OFFICER.
Illustrated by FELIX O. C. DARLEY.
NED BUNTLINE'S Greatest Nautical Romance, entitled SEAWAIF; Or, THE TERROR OF THE COAST, is now ready in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

THE GROWING TENDENCY TO PICTORIAL illustrations in newspapers is producing its natural results—an improvement in the style and character of engravings. The New-York Mercury has engaged Darley, who is generally acknowledged to be at the head of this school of American artists, to illustrate its novels and tales.—New-York Times.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—THE PROPRIETORS of this paper have engaged the services of the well-known and incomparable artist, Felix O. C. Darley, who will hereafter devote himself to illustrating the Novelettes which will be published in the New-York Mercury. And leaving Mr. Darley in the shade, the Mercury has been and is yet the best paper published in the United States. Next week they will commence the publication of a story from the pen of Ned Buntline, with illustrations by Darley. We may look out for an unsurpassable paper next week.—Allegheny Mountain Echo.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

"SAIL, HO! DEAD AHEAD!"
was the cry of the lookout at the
TOPGALLANT CROSS-TREES
OF THE
PRIVATEER "TYRANNICIDE,"
when he first spied the convoy of the enemy. Then followed the signal gun, the exciting chase, and action, which are so graphically described by that thoroughbred sailor,
NED BUNTLINE,
in his NEW SEA STORY of
SEAWAIF; Or, THE TERROR OF THE COAST,
now ready in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY!
Only FOUR CENTS; with DARLEY'S Illustrations.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—THIS POPULAR journal is one of the best story papers published in New-York City. The proprietors have just succeeded in making an arrangement with Felix O. C. Darley, who will hereafter devote himself to illustrating the Novelettes which will be published in the New-York Mercury. They have also secured the best corps of writers in the country. They will commence in the Mercury, Feb. 19, a splendid romance of the Sea, from the gifted pen of Ned Buntline, in which Mr. Darley's first illustration will appear.—White Mountain Banner.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW-YORK MERCURY seem bound not to be outdone. They have secured the services of Felix O. C. Darley, who will hereafter devote himself to illustrating the Novelettes which will be published in their paper. The enlistment of the services of such an eminent artist will greatly add to the worthiness of this now deserving and popular weekly. Subscribe at once. To be had at the Batavia News Room.—Batavia (N. Y.) Daily Herald.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.—WE WOULD DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this paper in our columns to-day. The Mercury is in all respects equal to any paper of the class in the country, and the fact that the publishers have enlisted the pencil of Darley to illustrate their columns, is a proof of enterprise and taste, and should meet its reward. Felix O. C. Darley is unrivaled as an artist in this country, and his magic pencil will add new interest to the thrilling scenes of the Mercury's romances.—Oswego Daily Times.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.—THE NEW-York Mercury of Feb. 19 will commence a new novelette of the sea by Ned Buntline, than whom no one is more able to make a story of the sea more interesting. It will be most capitally illustrated by that incomparable artist, Felix Darley. We have seen an advanced sheet of the intended illustrations, and they are "done" to the life.—East New-York Journal.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

AN INTERESTING ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.—The New-York Mercury appears to be rapidly growing into favor, and we are told already circulates something like a hundred thousand copies weekly. They this week commence the publication of a splendid romance of the sea by a well-known writer, entitled "The Seawaif," or the "Terror of the Coast," with illustrations by that gifted and spirited sketcher, Felix O. C. Darley, who is to be hereafter constantly engaged in illustrating the novelettes of the New-York Mercury. A glance at the cut which accompanies the number for this week will convince every one that there is abundant subject for study in the pictures of the artist we have named. As for the other departments of the paper, it is not necessary to say more than they are in keeping with what should be expected from its extensive sales.—Boston Daily Traveller.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

"THE MATE'S AT THE EARRING!"—THE famous Ned Buntline has once more entered the field in which he has no rival, and appears in a new story of the *sea*. It will be a death-blow to those writers of nautical romances who studied navigation beside a basin of water, and learned the rules of the service from fresh-water fishermen. Ned's story is called, "SEAWAIF; Or, THE TERROR OF THE COAST. A Tale of Privateering in 1776;" and the first chapters are now published in the NEW-YORK MERCURY—that "standard sheet." The superb pen-pictures of naval battles, storms at sea, and numerous Revolutionary incidents of this fascinating novelette will be illustrated by the magic pencil of the renowned DARLEY, whose services have been secured by the proprietors of the MERCURY at a great expense. Buy the paper at once if you want to revel in the choicest gems of American Literature and Art!

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—AMONG THE newspapers that may be ranked with the best of New-York periodicals, is The Weekly Mercury. Its corps of contributors is composed of some of the best writers of the day; its contents are always interesting and amusing—consisting principally in well-written romances, and it is printed on good paper and in unexceptionable style. The proprietors of The Mercury have recently secured the services of Mr. Felix O. C. Darley, one of the finest artists in the country, who will furnish the illustrations for that paper. This week's issue contains the first contribution from his pencil, illustrating an exciting scene in the new romance by Ned Buntline, entitled "Seawaif," written for The Mercury.—Trenton (N. J.) Daily True American.

The New-York Mercury has given a proof of good judgment and enterprise, in the engagement of Mr. DARLEY to furnish designs for the illustrations of their stories. Mr. DARLEY stands high as a draughtsman, and the Mercury people stand equally high for their tact and talent as enterprising newspaper publishers. All together, if they do not take the front rank in newspaper literature, we do not know who will.—New-York Sun.

NOW READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman of experience, to cook, wash, and iron. Thoroughly understands her business. Is a person who appreciates, and is worthy a good home. Furnishes the best of reference for capability and good moral excellence. Moderate wages. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 9th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands making all kinds of cakes. Can be seen, for two days, or the week, if not engaged, at No. 91 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron in a small, genteel family; she is a good cook, also a first-rate washer and ironer, a good bread and pastry baker; is fully competent for the above. The best of City references given. Call at No. 236 West 25th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE GERMAN girls, situations; one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid. They are both thoroughly competent girls, well disposed, of reliable habits and with excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron, in a small, private family, or to do chamberwork or housework; has the best City references from her last place. Apply at No. 211 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST TRUSTWORTHY girls, situations; one as chambermaid in a private family; the other as laundress in a hotel or boarding-house; they have excellent references, thoroughly competent, and civil and obliging in manner. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARD-working and reliable servant, a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; unexceptionable reference given; is truthful, very neat, obliging, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; has good City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 11th-st., near the 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation in some pastor's family; is capable of doing any kind of sewing work, or attending to children or chambers; would like to travel; American, French or Spanish; call at No. 289 Bowery, top floor, vest maker.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERFECT GERMAN cook, in a first-class private family; understands French and American cooking, also fine pastries and jellies, all kinds of cakes, &c.; the best of City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook: one who understands her business perfectly, and baking and dairying, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. References given. Address for two days, M. S., No. 189 7th-av., cor. of 23d-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a Protestant woman; no objection to fine washing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen two days, at No. 127 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 81 West 25th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch girl to take care of children; is willing to do light work in a small family. Apply at No. 54 Ridge-st., near Delancey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper, or to take charge of a widower's family. Call at No. 211 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as monthly nurse. References can be obtained at No. 54 West 38th-st., or at No. 34 Clinton-place.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY WISHES a situation as companion or attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, as seamstress, or would take charge of a widower's family. Can have the best of City reference. The country preferred. Address SARAH, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in this City and also in the country. Also, understands training and breaking in of young horses. Can produce the very best of references from his former employers. Address a note to W. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, which will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; also the management of a farm, understands the care and treatment of horses and cattle in all its branches, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address W. P., No. 9 John-st., seed store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young married German, without family, from March 1; understands farming and raising vegetables, hot and cold graperies, fruit trees and flowers, also the care of horses and cattle; is sober, strong and industrious, and not afraid of work. Has five years' best City reference. Address Box No. 943 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A restaurant where there are private rooms, or in a private boarding-house, by a steady, active man of long experience, and willing to take a country situation; will be found civil and obliging. Address, for two days, T. S., No. 531 Houston, corner of Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business. Has lived in one place two years and can give the best of City reference. Country place preferred. Address O. H. CASE, No. 251 Pearl-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, practical farmer, a Scotchman; is a married man; has had many years' experience in this country; can give satisfactory references, or would take a farm on shares. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a highly respectable young man, (a Protestant,) he understands the care, treatment and management of horses in every respect, having been brought up to the business. Has the best references. Call or address M. D., No. 75 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as waiter in a private family, or a respectable boarding-house. Best of City reference can be given. Address or call at No. 359 6th-av., or P. G., Box No. 123 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as groom and coachman; the best of city and country references given from his last place. Please call or address T. F., No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., saddler's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A young married man; has no incumbrance. Is a first-class farmer, and can produce satisfactory references. For information and particulars, inquire at the Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., for PHILLIPS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, or a private boarding-house, or would be willing to wait on an invalid. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 809 Broadway, or No. 2 Second-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, STRICTLY TEMperate in habits, and having a good English education, a situation as private secretary, or clerk in any suitable business. Address, stating terms and particulars, J. H. BURDICK, Brewster's Station, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE MAN, WITH best of City references, a situation as janitor or light porter; is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer. Address EARNEST, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family. Has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call at, or address, R. E., No. 826 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant young man; he thoroughly understands his business. Address T. M., No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, surveyor for an insurance company, or salaried agent. Address J. W., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has good recommendations from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 18 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT CLERK WISHes to procure a situation. References excellent. Address BRIEF, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, A SUPERIOR CUTter for custom trade, in a new and desirable store on Broadway. Also one who can cut and fit boys' garments to order. Liberal salaries will be given to good mechanics. None others need apply. Address M. B. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, giving name and references, and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM: Protestant preferred; one accustomed to the care of horses and cows, capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden, and willing to work, may address H., Box No. 457 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, A married man, with no children, a situation as thorough gardener; understands a grapery, green-house plants of all kinds, vegetables and laying out grounds; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. One who is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, may apply with reference at No. 293 2d-av. A Protestant preferred.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A LAD not over 15 years of age. Compensation small for a year or two. Address in handwriting Box No. 1,584 Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, &c. Apply at No. 256 East Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS COACH BODY MAKERS, to work at Bridgeport, Conn. Apply at WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, IN a small family; English or Scotch preferred. Apply No. 197 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

TO TRACK-LAYERS.—WANTED, A FEW experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply unless they can furnish good City recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

BOYS WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT in their wholesale department five or six boys, about 14 years of age; those residing with their parents preferred. Apply after 6 o'clock P. M., up stairs. Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AN English or German girl as cook, washer and ironer. She must perfectly understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 166 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROOF READER is required in a book and job office. Address Box No. 3,069, with references.

INSTRUCTION.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 929 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A CANADIAN LADY—QUALIFIED TO TEACH the English branches, having had four years' experience in teaching, in Canada, and subsequently the advantage of a year and a half at the Normal School, Albany, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess in a private family, or teacher in a school. Would prefer the latter. No objection to any part of the Union. References unquestionable. Address C. D., New-York Post-office, Box No. 739.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, JUST ARRIVED in America, wishes to devote two or three hours a day to the teaching of the French language, in a young ladies' school, or a highly respectable family. Inquire of M. V., Editor's office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MATHematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German languages, would offer his services, one or more hours daily, on very moderate terms. Address KOSMOS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS been all over Europe, speaks four languages fluently, and has been for years accustomed to teach drawing, &c., wishes to make an engagement as governess or companion with a family traveling in Europe. Address S. E., Southside Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

A YOUNG GERMAN, GRADUATED AT THE University of Berlin, wants an occupation as a teacher in all the natural sciences, Zoology and Microscopy included. The best references can be given. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO LADIES, ONE to teach music, painting and drawing; the other French and English. Inquire for PRINCIPAL, Earl's Hotel, Park-row, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., till Saturday.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,

No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.

This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING FOR CHILDREN.—ANY PERson wishing to put one or two children, one year or more of age, out to board, where they will have motherly care and every desirable comfort at a moderate charge, will call or address MRS. MYERS, No. 50 Columbia-st., near Delancey, New-York City.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with board in a first-class house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 125 East 12th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. House first-class; location fine, and no children. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITHin two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; one large room, handsomely furnished, and hall room. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 44 Columbia-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A PROfessional gentleman wishes board for himself, his wife, and two children, (7 and 5 years old,) in a pleasant situation in Brooklyn. Quiet and comfort desired. Unexceptionable references given and expected. Address G. G. G., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, board in Brooklyn convenient to Fulton Ferry, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address H., Box 2,288 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, or where but few boarders are taken, by a gentleman and his wife. Location desired near Broadway, and between 4th and 23d sts. Dinner at say 5 o'clock. Address R. G. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD IS WANTED BY A SINGLE LADY in a respectable private family, or quiet boarding-house; will furnish her own room. Apply at No. 76 East 38th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would dispose of a large, well furnished room to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, Q. R. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE east side of the Hudson River, within walking distance from railroad and steamboats, not more than 12 miles from the City. First-class accommodations and table indispensable. Three adults, servant, and child 2½ years old. Address J. A., Box No. 1,137 Post-office.

A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS on the second floor of a modern built house to let, separately or together, with or without board. Apply at No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; reference required.

WANTED—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE HOUSE, a well-furnished parlor, with bedroom adjoining, for gentleman and his wife, not above 23d-st. nor below 8th; references perfectly satisfactory. Address J. J. B., Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HALL BEDroom, with partial board, gas and bath, in a social American family; price $4 per week. Location central, west side. References exchanged. Address, with name, Mrs. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room on second floor, with hot and cold water, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; house first-class. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 89 CLINTON-place, (8th-st.,) a handsome room on the first floor, with all the modern improvements.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 54 East 13th-st.

New classes are being formed on Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ afternoon. Pupils can commence at all times. Classes for ladies on Monday and Thursday, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's class, Tuesday and Friday, at 8 P. M.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 38 Wall-st.

LADIES' PERIODICAL GIRDLES.—CALL at No. 325 Broadway, up stairs, where you will be waited upon by a saleswoman only.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ½ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 38x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1½ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, at the Vanderbilt House, kept by John H. Siegirt, at Vanderbilt Landing, the Farm, containing 41 acres of land, situate in the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, on the road leading from Amboy Ferry to Quarantine; upon the farm is a large and commodious two-story and attic dwelling-house, 90 feet front, well located, and also two barns, wagon-house, ice-house, hennery, and all the usual convenient out-buildings for a country residence, now known as the "Bonnington Place." For further particulars, inquire of CORNELIUS COLES, No. 378 Canal-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. The premises are now unoccupied.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT prices that will warrant immediate advance.
Lots on 65th-st. and 5th-av.
Lots on 63d and 64th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.
Lots on 5th-av., 75th and 76th sts.
Lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 78th and 79th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 5th-av. and 83d-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st.
Lots on 5th-av., 88th and 87th-sts.
Lots on 5th-av., 92d, 93d, 100th and 106th sts.
Also, two entire avenue fronts, with lots adjoining on the streets, the most desirable location on the Park. Also, a large number of lots fronting the Park, on 8th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, near the landing and Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land suitable for grass or grain; good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the practical farmer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at any sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—The undersigned offers for sale the whole or part of his valuable property, situated on the main road between Newark and Elizabeth City, containing 36 acres, more or less, the house, outhouses and fences all being in good order. The terms of sale made easy. This place is within one hour's ride, by railroad, of this City—being only two miles from Market-st. Dépôt. Application to EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, or to the undersigned, at his residence. H. K. TOLER.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house, No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock, and will be delivered on the 1st day of May next. Price $10,500—$7,000 of which may remain on bond and mortgage, for a term of years. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR three-story houses, very eligibly situated on the north side of 45th-st., near Broadway. They are very conveniently fitted with gas and Croton water throughout. Price $6,150 each. Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a term of years. For the balance, payment will be received in good stocks or other securities at market value. Inquire of GEO. D. COGGESHALL, Great Western Insurance Office, No. 23 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 83 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING THIRTY acres of land, situated in the town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn. On said farm is a dwelling-house, barn, and out-building, a variety of choice fruit, well watered by never-failing springs; fenced with good stone walls, and under a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL TRYON, No. 57 Market-st., New-York, or SAMUEL P. SMITH, North Castle, near the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT No. 124 10th-av., near 18th-st. The house is four stories high, 52 feet deep, with a rear extension of 48 feet, making the first floor 100 feet deep, which is occupied as a feed store, and doing a good business of fifteen years' duration. The stock and good will of the business will be sold with the property, if requested. For further particulars, inquire of ALLEN & MOORE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GROUND 37½ feet by 100 on the north side of Bergen-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Being in a fine business location, this is a good piece of ground for some mechanical business. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Part of purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
RICHARD WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, situated corner of 4th-av. and Dean-st.; location unsurpassed; price $3,800; $2,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN H. BUTCHER, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 24 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Station, 120 acres superior land, and good improvements, abundance of fruit, and very healthy. Terms remarkably liberal, if sold in ten days. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 26x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale, the desirable property No. 45 Leonard-st., on the second block west of Broadway. Lot 25x100. For further particulars, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine farm of 104 acres of land, situated in Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from City Hall, New-York. For particulars apply to
A. S. CASE & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-AVENUE, THE house and lot No. 301, corner of 19th-st., lot 25x75, house four story 28x42, well built and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises or of C. WOOSTER, No. 15 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Middlemiss, will, on the 15th day of February, instant, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, the lot of ground with the building thereon known as No. 239 Centre-st., in said City; the lot is 25 feet in width in front and rear, and 64 feet deep on each side; the building is two stories high, has a brick front and a tea-room in the rear. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money and the auctioneer's fee to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on the delivery of the deed. Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next. The premises can be seen at any time. For particulars, apply to WM. INGLIS, No. 36 John-st.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Executor.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¾ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat of 26 acres, in the town of Rye on Long Island Sound, about 20 miles from New-York and 1¼ miles from Mamaroneck Dépôt. The land is all in a high state of cultivation. The house is a large, new and convenient one, about 50 feet square, commanding a fine view of the Sound. For further particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st., or L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., 27 Pearl-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 100 ACRES, three miles north of the village of Chester, Orange Co., on the New-York and Erie Railroad, in a high state of cultivation, in excellent repair, with good two-story house, and all necessary out-buildings, with superior water privileges. Will be sold at auction Feb. 16, to the highest bidder. Sale positive, at 2 o'clock P. M.
H. J. DURYEA.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A FARM OF 150 acres for sale or exchange. It is under good cultivation, with good substantial buildings, a young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit plenty and good; it is well wooded and watered, and no waste land; well adapted to grazing or graining, and convenient to two dépôts and water conveyance. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., (basement.)

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The two story, attic house, and two lots, on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av., only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order; marble mantels, gas, &c. Price, $4,200. Rent, $425. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to C. S. SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 92 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—EIGHT AND A half acres of the finest situated land in Yonkers, commanding a view of the river for miles both up and down, which it is impossible to cut off, as the land slopes down to the river. The property has a front of about 550 feet on the main street, and is unsurpassed as a building site. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, No. 83 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lot 20 feet by 103 feet 3 inches; the house is modern built, with all the improvements, painted and papered throughout, and is in the very best condition. Terms easy to suit a purchaser. Possession can be had 1st of April. Apply to SOLOMON & HART, No 369 Broadway.

HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A handsome two story and basement house, furnished throughout in the best style, situated on 128th st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has 4 lots of ground attached running through to 129th-st., house 30 by 40, lots 50 by 200. Will be sold cheap. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

A THREE-STORY, MODERN BRICK HOUSE for sale, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Possession May 1. Also,
A lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th sts.
4 lots on 118th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 42x25½, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Inquire on the premises of B. C. DUTCHER.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THAT TWO-STORY, basement, attic and under-cellar house, No. 266 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, second door from Johnson st. Terms easy. Can be seen at any time. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 662 4th-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Flushing Creek, and most admirably calculated for manufacturing or other business purposes. For further particulars apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 198 Dean-st., Brooklyn. It contains 12 rooms, gas, range, hot and cold water bath, with Ridgewood water introduced. Lot 22½ by 100 feet. Over two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—TWO SIX-STORY BUILDINGS 46X70 feet, lots about 90 feet deep, well adapted and easily altered for mechanical purposes; location above Canal-st. and east of Broadway. Will exchange for vacant or improved lots west of Broadway, above Canal-st. Apply to W. S. JARVIS, No. 221 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS HOUSE for sale, situated in the cross street between 5th-av. and Broadway, near Madison-square; built without regard to expense by himself, for his own use. Price, $28,000; large amount can remain. Address Box No. 528 Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHT MILES from the City, by railroad, 50 to 150 acres, best quality land, high, healthy location, good fruit, water, &c. Price reasonable. Address A. D. B., Box No. 3,068 Post-office.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from dépôt, and 28 miles from New York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

ROBERT E. BABB—REAL ESTATE AND COLlecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th-st. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES.
A. M. Gunn, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
N. D. Herder, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
Mathias Clark, Esq., No. 535 Greenwich-st.

WILLIAM H. PRICE, AGENT FOR THE SALE and purchase of real estate, letting of houses, and collecting rents; Office No. 77 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Insurance policies effected, and money loaned on bond and mortgages. Business attended to promptly, and every exertion made to give satisfaction. References: Robert M. Stratton, Novelty Iron Works; Thomas B. Stillman, Police Commissioner; John B. Dunham, Piano Forte Manufacturer.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

FOR SALE.

SELECT BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL:
1 or 6 lots in West 38th-st., near 5th-av.
1 or 6 lots in East 38th-st., near Madison-av.
4 lots on 5th-av., with 3 in the rear.
3 lots on 5th-av., with 5 in the rear.
1 corner lot on 5th-av., 38x150, with stable privilege.
4 lots on 34th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.
Parcels of above with builders' loans, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—NO. 2 East 37th-st., five-story, English basement; size, 20x60. West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, high stoop, 25x60. West 39th-st., near 5th-av., 24x60. West 17th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, high stoop, 25x60. West 32d-st., near 5th-av., full size, four story. An elegant house on Madison-av., corner, with stable. Also, several full-size houses on 5th-av., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st., together 50x70 feet, or about 100 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in this City, a farm of 247 acres, at Binghampton, on the Erie Railroad; has two dwellings, and is well divided into lots, clearing and timber. One of the best farming districts in the State. R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A LARGE COTTAGE and 25 lots of ground, fronting the East River, between 89th and 90th sts. Apply to RUFUS PRIME, No. 54 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—There are two acres of land, a part of which is covered with a fine locust grove. The house is in fine order, containing ten rooms besides basement and attic. There is a separate kitchen or building in the rear, carriage-house, sheds, &c.

The property is located on one of the plank-roads of Long Island, about three miles from the ferries, with omnibuses passing hourly. To a gentleman doing business in this City, the situation offers fine advantages for a rural home, at moderate expense.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN FIRTH, No. 547 Broadway, or A. P. CUMMINGS, Office of the New-York *Observer*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $6,000—IN THE VILLAGE OF Flushing, L. I., a beautiful country residence located in the most healthy and desirable part of the village, and having a fine water prospect. The building is in first-rate order, and built of the very best of materials. Its size is 28x30 feet, and has a piazza on front and rear, with a basement and cellar. The lot is about 76 feet front and 400 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. Its situation is convenient both to the railroad and steamboat. It is well calculated for a gentleman's residence, and at the price is the cheapest property in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, of about 80 acres, situated one mile from Yonkers, directly east. The house is built in the best possible manner, and is the most commodious within 50 miles of this City; it has water throughout, with baths, water-closets, &c., everything in perfect repair; large barns, granary, hen-house and yard, ice-house, carriage-house, green-house, &c. The grounds are finely laid out, and have fruit of every description on them, three large orchards, and, in fact, everything to make a gentleman's residence complete. It was built by the present owner and occupant, and will be found to be unsurpassed as a pleasant country seat. For further particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—One of the most beautiful situations near the City of New-York on the high grounds of Weehawken, overlooking New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c., perfectly healthy, and within a few minutes reach of the City. There are about twelve acres on the place, a fine mansion with all the necessary out-buildings, and is ornamented with waterfalls, rustic bridges, evergreens, &c. A further description is unnecessary, as any person desiring a residence of this character can examine it any time and see its advantages, by addressing J. G. G., Box 2,246, New-York Post-Office.

REAL ESTATE IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable residences in the popular village of Orange, situated on the main street, two doors east of Prospect-st., within two minutes' walk of the Brick Church Station, and with a line of stages running past half hourly to Newark. The grounds contain nearly an acre, are handsomely laid out, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit and berries. The house is in perfect repair, tastefully fitted up and conveniently arranged, making one of the most desirable places now for sale in the town. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises, or of J. A. BRAGAW, No. 144 Market-st., Newark.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—A DESIRABLE RESidence for a genteel family, replete with every convenience—gas, furnace, range, water, bath, laundry, &c.; carriage-house, barn, chicken-house and yard, vegetable garden, abundance of fruit, fine shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, about one acre of ground, commanding a fine view of the River and Palisades for miles; within five minutes' walk of dépôt and wharf. The house is in perfect order, having been lately almost entirely rebuilt. Terms made to suit purchaser. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—TO LET FOR the Summer, or for one or more years, the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, just below Newburg. The house is built in modern style by the late A. J. Downing, and has spring water above and below, bath room, &c., and will be let furnished. Attached to it are nearly 14 acres of ground. It commands one of the finest views on the river. Apply to WM. C. RUSSEL, No. 18 Pine-st., New-York, or J. J. MONELL, Newburg.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A HANDsome residence and 5½ acres of ground, within 15 minutes' walk of the dépôt, situated on high ground commanding a splendid view of the Sound. The house is large and new, and furnished throughout in the best manner; it has marble mantels, hot and cold water, bath, range, and furnace, contains 15 rooms with cellar, milk-room and laundry. There are about one thousand young fruit-trees on the place. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—ONE of the most desirable places in the village of Yonkers. It is within a few minutes' walk of the dépôt and steamboat landing, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river. Large and convenient house, stable, ice-house, &c. An acre of ground, filled with choice fruit trees and flowers, and everything calculated for a genteel residence. Terms easy. Inquire of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT TARRYTOWN for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property. It is within six minutes walk of the Dépôt and Steamboat wharf, and commands a fine view of the River. The house is large, containing nine sleeping rooms, is built of brick and in the best manner possible. There is about one acre of ground. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEEHAWKEN, N. J., a beautiful country residence, four acres of land, well laid out with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. House 40x42; stable, sheds, &c., situated on Hackensack Plank-road, two miles from Hoboken Ferry. Stages pass the door every fifteen minutes. Large proportion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. BARNARD, No. 134 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COMMODIOUS two-story dwelling house with about two acres of land well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is desirably located, exempt from the noise of the village, and the view down the river unsurpassed. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, adjoining the premises, or at No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—AT MORrisania, Westchester County, on the Boston Road, between Wall and George sts., a two-story and attic house, with wing, containing 14 rooms and a good cellar, with half an acre of land; on the premises are a good well, cistern, stable, and hen-house, and fruit and shade trees. Apply to T. TAYLOR, No. 93 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY Seat on the Hudson at Riverdale, 14 miles from, and within an hour's ride of New-York. Contains 1½ acres of land, elegantly laid out with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, ON the west side of the Hudson, between Piermont and Newburg, a well-built house, about 40x50 feet, with 6 to 10 acres of land, well supplied with fruit trees, necessary out houses, &c. Apply to S. S. OSGOOD, Room No. 27 Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED TO RENT—ONE OR TWO COUNtry seats, with a few acres of land and needful out-houses, either adjoining, or in the immediate neighborhood; location must be healthy, desirable and convenient for communication with the City. Address, for two weeks, WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—PLEASantly situated, on the North River, or in New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, containing from 5 to 100 acres, with fruit, &c., &c., with or without buildings. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED country place at Ravenswood, with front on East River, 30 minutes' from Wall-st. Price moderate; terms easy. JNO. TOWNSEND, Jr., room No. 3 Park Bank Building.

COTTAGE WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND—Must be in good habitable order and convenient to one of the ferry stations. Rent $400 to $500. Address B., Box 194 New-York Post-office, describing locality, &c.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, A COTtage containing nine rooms, with one acre of land and stable all in complete order. Price $5,000. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO REAL-ESTATE OWNERS.—WANTED to lease, by a responsible business man, tenant property; that located in the lower part of the City will be preferred. For further particulars, apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 13 Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—TWO OFFICES TO LET ON the fourth floor in the New-York *Times* Building. Apply at the Publication Office of this paper.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS FROM THE 1st of May next, to a responsible party, a fine dwelling-house, situated on the southerly side of 125th-st., second door from 7th-av.; house is 40 feet square, three stories high, and contains all modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water, laundry with standing tubs, furnace, &c., and is in perfect order from garret to cellar; has stable in the rear for three horses, and the whole occupies about five lots of ground, well planted with shade and fruit trees, and is every way suited for a gentleman's residence, as it combines all the comforts of a City residence, with the freedom of the country. Call on the premises, or to S. B. KENYON, corner of 123d-st. and 4th-av., or to E. W. LEGGETT, No. 296 Pearl-st.

OFFICES TO RENT.—THE FIRST FLOOR AND part of the upper stories of the spacious and convenient building heated by hot air, and gas fixings throughout, No. 51 Liberty-st., are now to let from the 1st of May. The first floor is especially well adapted for a banking or insurance office, and the upper floors for lawyers or brokers. This building occupies one of the most prominent and conspicuous situations in the City, opposite the Post-Office, and next door below Nassau-st. Rents moderate. Apply to THOMAS G. WEST, No. 108 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS—The upper part of the five-story white marble building No 555 Broadway; the second story is 200x25 feet in size; the third, fourth, and fifth are divided into a front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and hoistways from top to bottom of the building. It has been occupied for the last six years by Samuel Waterbury's cabinet furniture warerooms. For further information, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the building, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE STREETS.—TO lease, the elegant and substantial store and lofts, No. 26 Beekman, extending through 185 feet, and fronting on Spruce-st., (six stories, basement and cellar,) suitable for grocery, hardware, or other business—lofts very light and roomy. Alterations will be made, if desired, so as to increase three-fold the light in store and basement. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st., or B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE THREE STORY BRICK House in Broad-st., Elizabeth, New-Jersey, two minutes' walk from the dépôt; partially furnished or unfurnished, and has sixteen rooms, heated by Culver's Furnace; range, gas, hot and cold water, bath room, stable, carriage-house, wash-house and a fine garden. For further particulars, inquire of J. H. EARL, No. 45 Wall-st., or to HOWELL & MARSH, on the premises.

JOHN-STREET, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WILLIAM.—Spacious lofts to be let, separately or together, 27 by 26; light from North, South and East; good hoistway. Also offices. Also store No. 64 John-st. Apply to JOHN W. HAMMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or of Mr. MART, at corner store.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE house, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF LEONARD-STREET AND WEST BROADWAY.—To let the dwelling part of the aforesaid building. Contains 15 rooms, besides basement and cellar. Terms reasonable. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM 16½x34 FEET TO let low, on second floor of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, with entrance on 13th-st.; is suitable for an office. Inquire in the piano warerooms, in front, of J. M. Pelton, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE CONvenient 3-story house No. 44 Great Jones-st. will be let at a low rate to a small and careful family, for six months from 1st of May next. Apply to W. S. LIVINGSTON, No. 8 Greenwich-st.

LEONARD AND CHURCH-STREET PROPERTY TO LEASE—Southeast corner, 100x125 ft.; also lots on Leonard-st., near Broadway, would be leased for a long term, on favorable conditions. Apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, No. 8 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING house, replete with all the modern improvements, No. 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIVE UPPER FLOORS OF THE six-story building, No. 252 9th-av., size 22½x80 feet, suitable for a light manufacturing business; floors would be let separate if required. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 17 ST. LUKE'S-PLACE, Leroy-st.; has all the modern improvements; brown-stone front. Apply to A. FREEMAN, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses, delightfully located on Brooklyn Heights, Nos. 2 and 6 Clark-st., corner of Columbia-st. Inquire at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL NOS. 21 TO 27 Broadway, New-York, known as the Stevens House.
D. TORRANCE,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND-STORY OF HOUSE NO. 413 Broadway; also the large house, containing 17 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 287 Canal-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story house No. 68 St. Mark's place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Brooklyn Heights, in a most unexceptionable and genteel neighborhood. Address J. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID NEW STORE, 60 feet deep, on Broadway, adjoining Smithsonian House. Apply in the hotel, or at No. 15 Nassau-st., room No. 12.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing house, No. 507 Washington-st., near Spring. Apply to WILLIAM CORWIN & CO., No. 639 Broadway. Rent, $500.

TO LET—ONE-HALF OF A DESIRABLE LOFT, AT No. 256 Broadway, opposite City Hall, for any light business, or dépôt, or offices. Apply to S. A. BLAKE, No. 256 Broadway.

FAMILY GROCERY TO LET OR LEASE—The old established stand, one of the best in the City, on the north west corner of 22d-st. and 6th-av., 29 feet front and rear. Apply as per bill.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BUILDING NO. 50 Wall-st., next to Bank of New-York; also, banking room. Apply to N. G. & G. GRISWOLD, Nos. 71 and 72 South-st.

A FARM IN THE TOWN OF JAMAICA, near the railroad, to lease for a term of years, or exchange for City property. STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY, FIRST-CLASS store, No. 11 Water-st., near Broad-st. Apply to E. S. JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FINE SECOND-STORY LOFT NO. 25 Beekman-st. Apply to WM. P. LYON & SON, No. 25 Beekman-st.

TO LET—IN PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING, SEVeral very desirable offices. Apply at the Bank, Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

TO LET—LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, near Broadway, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS, 100 BY 25 feet, in the marble building No. 635 Broadway. Rent very low. Inquire of DELLUC & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF THE STORE NO. 86 GOLD-st. These are well-lighted. Inquire of
CHARLES LOCKWOOD, No. 126 Chambers-st.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A small farm of 10 to 20 acres, house and barn, 10 to 20 miles from New-York, on Railroad route and near Dépôt. Price $3,000 to $4,000. Apply or address L. G. RANDALL, No. 151 South-st., New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE OR TAKE ON shares, a good farm, by a practical farmer. Address, for two days, FARMER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN OF POLITE AND LIBERAL education, fastidious in a degree, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young lady through a correspondence. Intellectual attainments rather than mere personal beauty is preferred, though a combination of the two is a thing devoutly wished for. Address Box No. ,067 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS,
Artists' Colorman, No. 629 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1859.—With deep sorrow the Acting President announces the death of DANIEL M. FRYE, one of our oldest and most esteemed members.

He died in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., in the 67th year of his age.

Mr. Frye formerly resided in Orange County, in this State, where he pursued the profession of the law. He afterwards removed to New-York, and in 1836 he was admitted a member of this Society, in the right of his father Capt. Frederick Frye, a gallant officer in the Revolution, and an original member of the Massachusetts Cincinnati.

Mr. Frye was a grandson of Col. James Frye, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and died of the wounds received in that action.

Mr. Frye was for many years a member of our Standing Committee, and although suffering from feeble health he continued, until entirely disabled, to exhibit his attachment to the Society, by his faithful attention to all the duties which were assigned to him.

In private life Mr. Frye was universally esteemed for his intelligence and the integrity of his character. The members of the Society will attend the funeral of their deceased associate, and the Insignia will be in mourning for thirty days. By order of
RICHARD VARICK DE WITT, Acting President.
ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING SITES

To be sold at auction, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Four valuable lots on the south side of 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also, one lot on the northerly side of 21st-st., between said avenues, with brick house on the rear.

CANAL AND VARICK STREETS.—The valuable property Nos. 68 and 70 Varick-st., also having a front on Canal-st., and known as Nos. 422 and 423½.

BROOKLYN.—The desirable residences, No. 62 Harrison-st.

Terms very liberal. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

Four valuable and desirable lots of land, situate on the southerly side of 21st-st., and commencing 620 feet westerly from 5th-av., being each 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth, except one of said lots, which is 30 feet 3 inches front, 30 feet 10 inches rear, by 92 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first-class residences.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET PROPERTY, NEAR 5TH-AV., TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot with the two-story basement and under-cellar brick house on the rear, known as No. 29 West 21st-st., situated on the northerly side, between 5th and 6th avs., one of the best neighborhoods in the City. The lot is 26 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3-story brick dwelling house and lot known as No. 62 Harrison-st., situated on the northerly side, directly opposite Strong-place, and between Clinton and Henry sts. The house is 24 feet 9 inches in width, by about 40 feet in depth, well built, and conveniently arranged, with inclosed piazza in the rear. The lot is 24 feet 9 inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, be the same more or less. A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

20 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	$100 each
50 shares North River Bank	50 each
2 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	25 each
80 shares Butchers' & Drovers' Bank	25 each
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	50 each
40 shares Chatham Bank	25 each
16 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	100 each
20 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
28 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co.	35 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
20 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
50 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co.	100 each
30 shares Consolidated Insurance Co. of Phila.	50 each
20 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	100 each
40 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
10 shares Humboldt Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
20 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	100 each
50 Second Avenue Railroad	100 each
50 United States Trust Co.	100 each

$2,500 Second Avenue Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds.

$4,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds.

$6,500 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.

$8,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.

$20,000 Memphis City (Tenn.) 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 289 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Billings, in West 11th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues, describing sets and every article, can be had at my office, or at the door of the above mansion, in part as follows: Fine rosewood piano-forte, stool and corners; 2 suites of drawing-room furniture, covered in French satin; velvet carpets, tapestry and ingrain; pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lady's secretary book-cases, rosewood etageres, 7 feet high; centre tables, side-tables, with stationary marble tops; oil-paintings, splendid rosewood bureaus, lined with satin, and large rosewood bedsteads, with heavy carvings of art, stands to match; Turkish chairs, lounges to match; silver-ware, glass-ware, splendid dinner set, with bedding of all the bedrooms.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—We would call attention to the sale of desirable Property to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AVENUE—The elegant house and lot No. 102.

BROADWAY AND GREENWICH-STREET—No. 3, running through.

EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Two beautiful lots near 5th-av.

For full particulars, maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.—IMPORTANT and peremptory sale, at No. 17 Nassau-st., late Artisans' Bank, on FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, of fine gold hunting chronometers, straight-line detached levers, in nickel and fancy movements; diamond and enameled hunting levers, plague and silver anchors in great variety, the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufacturers, Losad, French, Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Roberts, Piguet, Patck and Mouliner; also, diamond cluster, half hoop, and single stone rings, diamond and emerald cluster pins, studs and ear-rings, elegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above sale will be peremptory, and offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer—Office No. 10 Spruce-st.

AUCTION SALE AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1859, at 10½ A. M., the contents of the four-story residence No. 28 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th avs., an unusual fine assortment of parlor, dining-room and nursery furniture of the finest style, made to order for the owners' use: consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suites of various styles; elegant lace brocatel curtains, splendid Brussels and velvet carpets, large pier glass, with a large assortment of silver, China and cut glassware, cutlery, and common crockery; mahogany chairs, rosewood suites, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads with bedding, rockers, lounges, sofas, extension dining-tables, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, and 25 or 30 tons of coal, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, FEB. 9:

1 lot southeast corner of 4th-av. and 123d-st., 25x90, for $730.

1 lot adjoining, on 4th-av., 25x90, $465.

2 lots adjoining, on 4th-av., each 25x90, each $455.

2 lots south side of 123d-st., 90 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet 11 inches, each $405.

2 lots south side of 123d-st., adjoining, each 25x100 feet 11 inches, $405.

House and lot No. 400 Grand-st., 25x100, $12,100.

House and lot No. 6 Attorney-st., 20x50, $6,000.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 96 feet 11½ inches front by 100 feet in depth; the building 60 by 75 feet.

Also, the house and lot No. 35 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 30 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in hair-cloth and brocatelle; marble-top centre tables, etageres, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 289 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN J. RENNIE WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, piano-forte, etagere, bookcase, paintings, bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, dining-table, crockery, glassware, mirrors, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., and many articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade Sale will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 73 William-st. Included in this sale is 2 casks Clark's enameled and tinned sauce pans and kettles, assorted. For other and full particulars, see catalogues and *Courier* and *Herald*.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL GIVE their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12 o'clock. See catalogue.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL,—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Cash assets 1st of February, 1858		$4,434,459 09
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$986,001 54	
For Interest	316,120 96	
For Annuities	3,482 20	—$1,305,604 70
Total		$5,740,063 79
Disbursements during the year:		
Paid claims by death, (including additions,)	$341,503 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	57,434 94	
Surrendered Policies	74,206 01	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.	77,936 27	—$551,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859		$5,188,933 42
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,756 08	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,998,666 72	
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,510 63	—$5,188,933 42

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included.

Number of Policies issued during the year	$1,728 00
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859	10,993 00
Increase in the net cash assets during the year	754,474 33

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
ABRAHAM BININGER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WM. J. BUNKER,
SAMUEL N. CORNELL,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
JOHN M. STUART,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
GEORGE S. COE,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. K. STRONG,
EZRA WHEELER,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
GEORGE R. CLARK,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$1,492,966 25
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$414,454 16	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	78,173 26	
Net amount of rents received and accrued	3,074 38	
Net amount of endowment premium	59 40	— 495,761 20
Total		$1,988,727 45
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for Losses by death	$161,218 22	
Amount paid for Interest on dividends and purchased policies	31,216 65	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	37,168 46	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	3,291 42	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent to May 1, 1858	16,000 46	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses	6,492 67	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c.	45,438 01	—302,825 89
Total		$1,685,901 56
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$74,934 27	
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	187,058 22	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	131,241 55	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	544,106 58	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	15,108 84	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	28,355 98	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	1,375 00	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	596,150 97	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	17,570 15	—$1,685,901 56

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.
JOHN M. NIXON,
JOHN S. BUSSING,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,
DAVID DOWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM BARTON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE GREER,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN MAIRS,
WILLIAM PATRICK,
LORING ANDREWS,
RUSSELL DART,
WM. H. APPLETON,
CHARLES J. MARTIN,
PLINY FREEMAN.

President.
MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Vice-President — ISAAC C. KENDALL.
Actuary — PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and Loans negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

ASA B. CLARK. M. J. WILLIAMSON.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held this day at the Banking house, the following-named persons were duly elected:

JOHN THOMSON,
WM. RADFORD,
HY. J. HART,
V. L. BUXTON,
JOHN SHOTWELL,
DAVID B. MOSES,
ABRAHAM FRAZER,
JOHN ROMER,
WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ISAAC ODELL.

And for Inspectors of the next election:
A. S. HOPE, B. J. HART and JOHN B. HOBBY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. A part of it at 6½ for the first year exclusively on improving City property. Apply to WM F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., Room 4.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF COLLECTIONS OF the general average contributions on account of the steamer HUMBOLDT and cargo is now payable at my office, No. 7 Broadway. W. S. DRAYTON,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10. Executor of M. Livingston.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Firemen's Fund, Kings County, North Western of Oswego. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN IN BROOKLYN on improved or available Real Estate. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WELLS FARGO & CO. STOCK.—FIFTY shares wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY SCRIP PURCHASED BY MORSE & COMPANY, No. 41 William-st.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

JAN. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.

By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE NO. 49 Cliff-st. This house has been occupied for the last 8 years as a first-class boarding-house, having been fitted up at large expense expressly for it. It is 5 stories high; the two upper stories divided into small rooms. The present occupant retiring from business, it is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising person, as the lady retiring leaves a house full of first-class boarders. The house has every convenience, and can be seen after 2 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of EDWARD R. SMITH, at Isaac Smith, Sons & Co., No. 77 Warren-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—The large six-story building, No. 69 Bowery, having been seven years established as a furniture warehouse, for sale or to lease for a term of years, with or without the stock and good will of the business. This is one of the most desirable buildings and the best location in the City for this trade. Apply on the premises.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF KNOWN qualifications and responsibility, a situation as treasurer or managing agent to a society or corporation, or to take charge of business correspondence. Address D. F., Box No. 41, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT, IN ONE OF the best thoroughfares in the City, now doing a first-rate business; only reasons for selling, the proprietor has other business, and cannot attend to both. For further particulars, apply to GEO. BACKER, No. 85 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF from $3,000 to $5,000, capable of taking charge of the inside business of a woolen manufactory, near Pittsburg. Address S. CUTHBERT & SON, Pittsburg.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTER'S POINT, NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals for the building of a road seventy feet in width, from Hunter's Point to Flushing, Long Island, will be received until the 28th day of February next, inclusive, at the office of Messrs. Crane & Ely, at Hunter's Point, or of John C. Jackson, Esq., No. 111 Water-st., New-York.

Maps and profile of the route will be exhibited to applicants, and full particulars given, at the office of Crane & Ely as above, and at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. Messerole, No. 140 4th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, on and after the 15th of February.

Proposals may be made for the whole work, or one or more sections thereof, addressed to the President of the Company, and must contain a limit of time for the completion of contract.

All the communications received will be opened in the presence of the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting, and the work will be awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders who shall furnish satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract. By order,

A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," and "Proposals for painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

C. J. DOUGHERTY,
E. J. KELLY,
ANDREW CUSACK,
JOHN SHEA,
G. H. CASSERLY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, until Monday, Feb. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., for constructing and erecting a Stand Pipe on the ground adjoining the Engine House of the Jersey City Water Works, opposite the village of Bellville. The stand pipe will be of wrought iron, connected with which there will be about 30,000 lbs. of cast iron.

Also, at the same time and place, separate proposals will be received for the excavation and masonry for the foundation and support of the Stand Pipe.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing about 200 feet 36 inch water-pipes. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Engineer's Office, after Tuesday, Feb. 1. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed for the public interest.

GEO. H. BAILEY, Sup't. and Eng.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb 16, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the interior and exterior of Primary School No. 1, situated in Ludlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work. DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,267 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853, $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb. 8, 1853, $5,555 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Police of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, in Room No. 8, City Hall. The following bills will be acted upon. Bill of

Dr. Packard,
Dr. Dillon,
Dr. D. U. Bustrele,
Dr. F. L. Harris,
Dr. M. G. Gilligan,
Dr. J. H. Griscom,
Dr. M. A. Van Lier,
Dr. R. F. Bowers,
Dr. Sheehan,
Dr. Bezie,
Dr. J. Sage Kilbourne,
Dr. J. Johnson,
Dr. J. P. Campbell,
Dr. C. C. Kiersted,
Dr. G. McHollister,
Dr. James Wilson,
Dr. Francis Hewell,
Dr. M. E. Winchell,
Dr. A. M. Gunn,
Dr. Geo. F. Jackson,
Dr. J. R. Breese,
Dr. Husted,
Dr. Tucker,
Dr. Noah L. Levengs,
Dr. Charles Marsh,
Dr. Geo. F. Jackson.

The above parties are requested to appear before the said Committee.

J. C. HENRY,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
JAMES OWENS,
Committee on Police.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FEB. 1, 1859.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—ISAAC F. TYSEN, Plaintiff, against EMELINE TYSEN, CATHARINE ADALINE TYSEN, MARGARET E. TYSEN, WILLIAM H. TYSEN and GEORGE W. TYSEN, Defendants.—Summons.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Richmond, at the town of Southfield in the county of Richmond and State of New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at Port Richmond in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 25, 1859. A DE GROOT,

3f law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN W. MEECH, late of Norwich, in Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 27 Cliff-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1859.

ja20-1aw6mTh* ANN E. MEECH, SAMUEL T. HYDE, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.

au19-1aw6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.

au19-1aw6mTh* WM. OOTHOUT, HENRY OOTHOUT, Ex'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.

CLARKSON N. POTTER,
014-1aw6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counselor-at-law, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.

ja13-1aw6mTh* CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859.

ja20-1aw6mTh* GEO. MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.

au19-1aw6mTh* THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.

j13-1aw6mTh* JOHN G. STEARNS, EBENEZER H. BROWN, Executors.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON HAT RACKS,
IRON STORE STOOLS.

Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade.

JAMES SCOTT,
No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscapes, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 53,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,

Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,

MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

First Class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Passage, $6.

Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26	To Columbia, S. C.	$20
To Atlanta, Ga.	23	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Augusta, Ga.	20	To Pilatka, Fla.	23

For Freight or Passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 2.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA, *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 12 N. R. for Baltimore daily, making the passage in 40 hours. Freight to Baltimore 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank:) 5 Hempstead: 6:30 P. M. Jamaica.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR," 1, 2 or 3. Full details in the book *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*, by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 10 to 3, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE.

No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, in English, French, German and Spanish, from 12 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. It can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

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Commissioners of Emigration.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, Mr. VERPLANCK in the chair. On motion of Mr. PURDY the election of officers was postponed until the next meeting. From the weekly [illegible] the last week there [illegible] emigrants, making a total to Feb. 9 of 3,309, against 3,227 to the same date last year. In the institution on Ward's Island there are 1,162 inmates, and in the Marine Hospital 63. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $23 75.

Captain CRABTREE presented a detailed report of the burning of the buildings at Quarantine last Fall. It contains no new facts. The following is an abstract of the Annual Report of the Commissioners, which was transmitted to Albany on Tuesday.

It alludes to the greatly diminished number of emigrants which have arrived during the past as compared with former years. The burden which would have fallen upon the Commissioners in consequence of this decrease, has been lessened by the general character and condition of those who have arrived. There has been no extensively prevailing epidemic among those who have come from Europe or tropical climates, and the number of patients in the different Hospitals has consequently been diminished. The burning of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine threw much labor, expense and anxiety upon the Commissioners during the last months of 1858, and frustrated the hopes they had indulged of paying the debts due to the several towns and counties.

The number of alien emigrants who arrived at this port during the year 1858, and for whom commutation was paid, or special bonds executed, was 78,589, being 105,186 less than in the year immediately preceding, and 63,753 less than in 1856; whilst the proportion to the average of former years, since 1846, is much less than half. Of these emigrants, 31,874 were from Germany, 25,075 from Ireland, and 12,324 from England. The whole number of patients at the Marine Hospital was 1,167; the number of passengers and sailors not apparently ill, but detained, for a short time at Quarantine by the authority of the Health Officer until any danger of contagion should be past, was 1,825. The details of the various operations of the Commission and their officers during the year 1858, present the following results—much smaller in number under most of the heads than in former years, but yet showing a large amount of relief afforded and good effected, without any public charge:

Number of sick sent from office to New-York and St. Vincent Hospital		67
Number of lunatic emigrants in New-York City Asylum, Jan. 1, 1858	40	
Number admitted during the year	53	
Total number of lunatic emigrants		93
Of which there left the Asylum, viz:		
Number discharged cured	32	
Number died	7	
Number whose term of five years have expired	7	
Total discharges	46	
Number of lunatic emigrants in City Asylum, Jan. 1, 1859, chargeable to the Commission	47	
Number of persons sent back to Europe at their own request	170	
Number of persons sent back to Europe, and at expense of consignees of vessels	44	
Total number sent back to Europe		214
Number forwarded to various places inland by the Commission		301
Number temporarily relieved in this City with money		413
Number supplied temporarily with board and lodging		3,731
Number of out-door poor in the City buried at the expense of the Comm'n		85
Number of females provided with situations at the Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange	6,744	
Number of males provided with situations at the Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange	2,602	
Total provided with employment		9,346
Whole number relieved and forwarded in and from the several counties of the State, chargeable to the Com'n		4,200
Grand total relieved, forwarded and provided with employment by the Commission in the State and City of N. Y.		19,450
Number of days spent in Marine Hospital		21,322
Number of days spent in Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island	178,766	
Number of days spent in Hospital, Ward's Island	259,780	438,546
Total number of days in both inst's		459,868
Number of letters written from the Labor Exchange to friends of recently-arrived emigrants	476	
Amount of money received at office in reply thereto		$4,531 46
Amount of money received at office of Irish Emigrant Society, from friends of recently-arrived emigrants, and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants, chargeable to the Commission		$1,188 93

WARD'S ISLAND.

The buildings on Ward's Island can accommodate a much larger number than are now in them. The whole cost of buildings and improvements there is about $260,000.

The whole number of inmates, whether diseased in the Hospital, or infirm and helpless in the other department, during the year, was 6,906, being 1,683 less than in 1857, and 754 less than in the year preceding. The average number at any one time was about 1,200. The net cost of support of the Emigrant Hospital and Refuge was $76,243, being $32,602 less than in 1857, and $33,540 than in 1856, and amounting to little more than one-third of the expenses in 1855, or in several preceding years. The number provided for was indeed less than in those years; but the economy, with equal comfort and liberality of supplies, was much greater than the proportionate diminution of numbers. The whole number of days spent by the inmates of the Hospital and Refuge during the year in those institutions being 438,546, gives an average of 1,200 persons throughout the year. It will be seen that the average cost of support, including the compensation of physician and surgeons, the salaries and wages of officers and nurses, and all other expenses on the Island, was nearly $63 50 a-head, or, exclusive of these salaries of medical and other officers and wages of subaltern employes, about $43 50 per head for their whole cost, including special hospital expenses. Of the above average of 1,200 persons sustained and aided in the Ward's Island institution, there was about an average of 730 Hospital patients and 470 in the Refuge Department.

Number of inmates in institution on the 1st January, 1858	1,914	
Number admitted to institution during 1858	4,625	
Number of births in institution during 1858	366	
Total number cared for during the year		6,906
Number discharged during the year	5,367	
Number of deaths during the year in both Refuge and Hospital	487	
Total number		5,854
Number remaining, Dec. 31, 1858		1,052
Number of days spent in Hospital	259,780	
Number of days spent in Refuge	178,766	
Total number of days spent in both		438,546

The school for children, under the charge of the Commissioners, remains as a Ward School of the City, the Commissioners providing a commodious apartment and paying for certain expenses. The arrangement appears to be beneficial, and the present number of pupils is about 150.

In the hospitals at Ward's Island the number receiving medical or surgical aid was below the average of the years preceding, there being 5,067 cases treated in the hospital, against 6,147 in 1856, and 6,893 in 1857.

These numbers, in both instances, included only the more serious cases requiring regular hospital treatment; slighter sickness or chronic cases, requiring occasional professional aid only, are treated in the Refuge Department.

The following summary gives the aggregate results of the practice, both medical and surgical, during 1858: There were cared for in the Hospital during 1858, (including 1,003 in Hospital on 1st January, 1858,)

together with 366 births	5,672
Of whom there died	372
Discharged, cured or relieved	4,695
Remaining on 31st December, 1858	605

In the Refuge Department, which has been appropriately termed for medical purposes the Dispensary Department of the Institution, there were 4,487 cases treated. The deaths, 115 in number, were all infants, deprived of their natural sustenance by death of the mother, or other causes, and artificially nursed. This result, however melancholy, is one which appears in a still greater ratio in the statistics of institutions here and in Europe, where any number of such infants are received. The per-centage of mortality in the Hospital proper was, for 1858, 6.56 per cent. on all cases treated, and calculated on the discharges, a mode of estimation sometimes preferred, 7.36. On all cases under treatment in Hospital and Refuge, the per-centage of mortality was 4.79.

The average number of patients in the Hospital throughout the year, both medical and surgical, was 730. The whole number of surgical cases treated was 1,129, of which 1,089 were discharged cured, and 28 died, showing a proportion of deaths a fraction more than two per cent. on all cases treated.

CASTLE GARDEN IMMIGRANT DEPOT.

The number of persons who landed at Castle Garden was 64,226, (including many not subject to bonds or commutation,) arriving in 451 vessels, from nineteen different ports.

[illegible] of these vessels were crowded with passengers [illegible] often occurred in former years, the average [illegible] in each vessel being 187. Register entries [illegible] made of the intended or avowed destination of each passenger, a table of which accompanies [illegible] report. Of these, 34,296 reported their intended destination to be the State of New-York; 8,630 Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; 5,400 to New-England; [illegible] the Southern States; and 31,131 to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota [illegible] California.

[illegible] plan of enabling families destined for the interior [illegible] proceed on their journey without sacrifice of [illegible] property, by making small advances on a pledge [illegible] or other portable property, without interest [illegible] any additional charge for storage or otherwise, [illegible] produced great good, effected almost without [illegible]

There has been advanced for this object during 1858 the sum of $4,873 to 425 families. Of this amount [illegible] has been already repaid by 340 of these families. The report alludes to the sale of fraudulent inland passage tickets, for this country, in England, Ireland, Germany and Switzerland, and acknowledge the ef[illegible] [illegible] foreign Governments [illegible] It then says, the lease under which Castle Garden is held by the Commissioners expires in May. The title of this property, with the building, wharf, &c., is now in litigation between the State and the City of New-York, and the case is now before the Supreme Court. Whatever may be the decision as to the legal ownership, in the judgment of the Commissioners, the [illegible]

In the Marine Hospital last year, the whole number of patients under hospital treatment was 1,204, being the smallest number received for many years, and being half the number received in 1855, 444 (or one-fourth) less than in 1856, and 632 (or one-third) less than in 1857; and very far below the average of preceding years since the Marine Hospital has been under the authority of this Commission.

The average duration of treatment was eighteen days. From Jan. 1, 1858, to the middle of April, the number was small; small pox among emigrants from shipboard contributed the largest class of cases. From the 16th to the 20th of April, 40 yellow fever cases were landed from the U. S. frigate *Susquehanna*, and from June 8 to Oct 7 a number more from shipboard, together with several others from the neighborhood, directly or indirectly connected with or employed at Quarantine, making 210 yellow-fever cases in all. Of typhus fever, there were 177 cases admitted during the year, affording on the diminished proportion, even to the diminished number of passengers, as compared with the earlier experience of this Commission, the great value and efficacy of the improved sanitary arrangements and regulations of passenger vessels, and to the humane care of many of our shipowners and masters.

After sketching the occurrences at Quarantine last Summer, the report makes the following important suggestions:

Intimately connected with this subject is a point which the Commissioners deem it a duty to lay before the Legislature. In the year 1847 this Commission was organized, and the Quarantine ground and buildings committed to its charge. It was then an entirely new creation, without lands, buildings, or means; the arriving emigrants were affected with various contagious and infectious diseases, among which the most prevalent were cholera, small-pox and ship fever. The number of sick was frightful, and it will be seen by the table—Appendix No. 2—that in the first eight years of the Commission nearly 50,000 were treated within these hospitals. Since this time large hospitals on Ward's Island have been erected, and the sanitary character of the incoming emigrants is generally changed and improved, in consequence of legislation on both sides of the Atlantic. Accommodations for nearly all sick emigrants can be afforded at Ward's Island, and the Commissioners therefore think and submit that the reasons for placing the Marine Hospital in their charge have ceased to exist. There are in addition, positive reasons, enforcing the propriety of a change in this regard. The fund under the charge of the Commissioners, always limited, has been seriously diminished by the decrease of emigration, and is barely sufficient for the maintenance of those who contribute to it, and for the reimbursement of the counties. Under these circumstances the Commissioners suggest such an alteration in the present laws as will relieve them from the duty and expense of this Institution, and place it in charge or under the control of some competent body vested with the proper authority. The Commissioners should, in case of such change, be charged a reasonable amount for such emigrants as they are directed to maintain, who may be sent to the institution by the Health Officer; but beyond this, the Commissioners submit that it is unjust to those from whom the Emigrant Fund is collected, to compel that fund to contribute, even incidentally, towards the support of Quarantine and maintenance of the Health Laws. The Commissioners desire to be understood as not wishing to escape any personal or official responsibility in regard to the present position of Quarantine affairs; but as the present state of emigration, which will be likely to continue, has scarcely any connection with, or need of Quarantine, and as considerable amounts are before stated to be unavoidably paid from an insufficient Emigrant Fund for other than emigrant purposes, the Commissioners have felt it a duty they owe to the contributors to the fund and to those who have a right to call upon it or aid or reimbursement, to make this representation to the Legislature and to suggest this alteration in the present laws. They assure the Legislature, nevertheless, of their willingness and desire to assist with their experience, and coöperate with any officers or commission to which the Legislature may deem it advisable to transfer the control and management of the establishment, or even to continue, until the proper time arrives for the change to take effect, their present relation and duties thereto. In the latter case, it is respectfully suggested, that the period for the severance of these two important but discordant classes of duties should now be fixed, to take place at some not very distant period. Under any circumstances, the Commissioners strongly urge upon the Legislature the necessity of also providing by law for the reimbursement to the Emigration Fund of the full amounts which may have been drawn from it, directly or indirectly, under the peculiar situation of that fund, and applied to the general purposes of the Quarantine and the protection of the public health.

The following summary of the monthly reports, made regularly to the Commissioners, shows the aggregate results of the year:

Number remaining Jan. 1, 1858		37
Received during the year		1,167
Whole number under hospital tr'tm't dur'g 1858		1,204
Of whom were discharged cured	1,067	
Of whom died	106	—1,163
Remaining on Jan. 1, 1859		31

After reviewing the financial condition of the Commision as exhibited during the previous years, the report states that in consequence of the burning of the buildings at Quarantine and a failure to secure a sum due from the New-York Board of Health, the debt due the counties stands at $45,687.

The general financial condition of the Commissioners may be thus stated:

Indebtedness at the close of the year 1857, as per Annual Report, was		$135,506 40
Indebtedness of Commissioners of Emigration, at the close of the year 1858, was as follows:		
Amount of Bond and Mort	$125,000 00	
Amount of Bond and Mort. increased on Feb. 11, 1858	25,000 00	
Amount due the several counties for expenses of emigrants, as per bills examined and corrected	47,687 69	
Total	$197,687 69	
Deduct balance to credit of Commissioners of Emigration in Shoe and Leather Bank, Jan. 1, 1859	5,656 28	—192,031 41
Being greater than at the close of 1857		$56,525 01

The following abstract statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of Emigration will show the sources and amount of their income, and the nature and amount of their expenditures, during the year 1857. The several items of the account, more minutely stated, will be found in detail, in the appendix to this report.

	Receipts.
Amount of Commutation money received from owners and consignees of vessels for alien passengers	$157,412 00
Compromise of special bonds	14,052 25
Penalties for deaths on board emigrant vessels (under law of U. S.) during passage from Europe	1,000 00
Penalties for violations of law	140 00
From emigrants, for their transportation to interior	1,534 66
Support of illegitimate children	1,125 00
Rent of part of premises occupied by agent in Albany	221 16
Ferriage on board steamer *Island Home*	279 38
Interest on deposit in Shoe and Leather Bank	1,574 71
Rent of Castle Garden	2,500 00
Board of children and others at Ward's Island	399 90
From employers of wet nurses taken from Ward's Island	340 00
Sales of empty barrels, bones, fat, rags, &c., from Ward's Island	$1,603 47
Support of well passengers at Marine Hospital	7,902 24
Board and medical attendance of patients at Marine Hospital	193 41
Washing clothing of passengers at Marine Hospital	530 66
Separate graves at Marine Hospital	47 84
Sale of coal, old iron, rags, &c., at Marine Hospital	418 07
Sale of hay at Seguine's Point	10 00
Sundries, as per cash account	83 90
Total	$191,368 64
Add balance in bank, Jan. 1st, 1858	32,155 89
Net	$223,524 53
	Expenses.
Reimbursements to Counties for support of Emigrants	$16,893 16
Reimbursements to Institutions for support of Emigrants	8,002 73
Rent and other Expenses of Commissioner's Office	20,721 06
Expenses of Emigrant Landing Depôt, Castle Garden	16,774 56
Disbursements at Agency in Albany	2,386 98
Disbursements at Agency in Buffalo	2,725 53
Disbursements at Agency in Rochester	928 54
Disbursements at Agency in Oneida Co	724 17
Support of Emigrant Refuge and Hospital	78,586 38
Support of Marine Hospital and Quarantine	32,613 49
Board and lodging of emigrants in City	1,153 42
Care of well passengers in Marine Hospital	127 56
Cartage and commissions on supplies sent to Ward's Island and Marine Hospital	903 69
Drawing plans for new hospitals at Quarantine	250 00
Forwarding emigrants to destination	3,228 45
Insurance on buildings at Ward's Island and Marine Hospital	1,816 64
Interments by Governors of Almshouse	434 50
Interest on bond of $150,000	10,157 19
Steamboat hire to Ward's Island and Marine Hospital	8,455 00
Support of illegitimate children	838 06
Subsistence of Metropolitan Police at Quarantine	609 26
Temporary relief in City of New-York	237 50
Salaries and wages of Clerks in Mayor's Office and Savings' Bank, Clerks and Nurses on Steamboat and Wharf	2,275 92
Salary of Superintendent, Seguine's Point	328 00
Repairs to wharf at Marine Hospital	145 25
Sundry other expenses, as per account	6,541 33
Total	$217,868 28
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1859	5,656 25

Another Fight in Kansas.

From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom, Jan. 29.

We learn that the civil authorities of Linn County had a collision with the Jay-hawkers on the 19th inst., and defeated them.

A party of the latter visited a small place by the name of Douglas, some three miles from Paris. While engaged in the act they were set upon by Sheriff MITCHELL and his party, and routed. The marauders made a stand some three miles from where they were first attacked, and fought about three hours, during which several of their men were slain, and others wounded. Skirmishes lasted through the following day. Eight of the Jay-hawkers are *known* to have been killed, and it is believed there were twelve. Three of the Sheriff's party were wounded, one believed to have been mortally.

Dr. Henry R. Stiles is preparing the *History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Ct.*, for publication.

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 9.

$5,000 U. S. 5s '74	102¾	100 N.Y.Cent.R.R..opg	82⅜
10,000 do	102⅝	150 do ..s30	82⅜
5,000 Ill. Int. '60	94¾	100 do ..b60	82½
18,000 do	94½	500 do..s3 aft opg	82⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	89¾	325 do ..opg	82½
10,000 Va. 6s	96⅜	50 do ..p & c	82½
7,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	100 do ..p & c	82⅝
5,000 do ..s60	84	50 do ..b60	82¾
5,000 do ..s15	84¼	100 do ..s30	82⅝
8,000 do	84⅜	200 do ..opg	82¾
3,000 Cal. S. 7s, N. Bs.	85	100 do ..s3	82¾
3,500 Brooklyn C.W.L.	102½	100 Hud. Riv. R.R. .s60	32
2,000 Hud. R. R. 1st m.	101	120 La Crosse & Mil. R.	1⅛
1,000 N.Y.&N.H.bs.'66	96	100 Erie R. R. ..s60	13⅛
1,000 Goshen B'h Bs.	71½	410 do	13⅝
5,000 Ill.C.R.R. bs..s60	87½	200 Reading R. R. ..b10	48⅝
2,000 do	88	100 do ..s10	48⅝
5,000 L.E.&W.2d m.bs.	50	75 Mich. Cen. R. R.	49¾
1,000 D.L.&W.R.R.1m.	87½	100 do ..s30	49¾
20 Merch. Ex. Bank	100¼	200 do ..b30	49⅞
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	107	150 do	49⅞
6 Hanover Bank	88	65 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	45⅜
15 Metropolitan Bank	110¼	250 do	45¼
21 Continental Bank	101	50 do ..b30	45⅜
15 Bank of New-York	106¼	150 do	45½
30 National Bank	109	50 Panama R. R. s30	116
30 Bank of Commerce	101	100 do	116⅜
5 Atlantic Bank	83½	50 Ill. Cen. R. R...s60	66⅜
11 do	83	8 C. C. & Cin. R. R.	93
25 Del.&Hud. Can.Co.	99¾	8 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	68⅝
50 Cumberland Pref.	20½	100 do ..b7	68¾
10 Pac.Mail Steam.Co.	72½	100 do	68¾
207 do	72	400 do ..b30	68⅞
775 do	71½	100 do ..s15	68¾
150 do ..s60	69¼	100 do ..s30	68¾
100 do ..s30	70	50 do ..s5	68⅞
150 do	71¼	300 do ..b30	69
50 do ..s60	69	50 do	69
100 do ..s30	70¼	100 Chi. & R. Is. R. .s10	59¾
150 do ..s20	70	50 do ..s30	59¾
100 Dor. F. Stone Co	6	100 do ..b60	60
50 Harlem R. R.	13⅛	200 do ..b30	60
200 do ..b60	13¼	1200 do ..b10	60
200 Harlem R.R., Pref.	39	225 do ..s3	60
650 do	39¼	50 do ..s10	60
100 do ..b30	39⅜	100 do ..s30	60
250 do ..b30	39½	100 do ..b60	60⅛
200 do	39¾	100 Mil. & Mis. R	12½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Mo. State 6's	84⅝	100 Erie Railroad...s60	13⅛
15,000 do ..s60	84	200 do ..b30	13⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6's '90	89⅞	100 Hud. Riv. R.R. b60	32½
5,000 Har. 2d M. B	88	100 do	32½
7,000 Ill. Free. Bs	90½	100 Har. R. R. Pref. b10	39¾
2,000 Gal.&Chi.2dm b	91	50 do	39⅞
250 N.Y. Cent.R.R. s60	82½	50 Mich. Cent. RR.b30	50
200 do ..opg	82⅞	25 M.S.&N. I. Gd. Sk.	45½
25 Mil. & Mis. RR	13	50 Ill. Cen. RR ..s60	66½
100 Pa. M. S. S. Co	71	100 Ga. & Chi. R. R.b30	69
500 do	70¼	50 do	68⅞
120 do	70	50 do	68¾
100 do ..s10	70	100 Cleve. & To. R. R.	31½
100 do ..s60	69	50 Chi. & R. I. RR	60⅛
100 do ..b30	70½	100 do ..b30	60½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	84⅜	35 East River Bank	88½
3,000 Bell. & Ill'wn 7s	31	25 Bank of Com	101¼
3,000 Memphis City 60	80	20 Am. Ex. Bank	107¼
2,000 Chi.St.Paul & F. du Lac 8s	13	20 Con. Ins. Co., Phila.	91
10 Bank of N. Y.	107	18 Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	102
20 Shoe & Leather Bk.	114¼	20 Har. Fire Ins. Co	90½
		10 Pacific M. S. Co	72

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was firmer to-day, and prices, after advancing in several cases ½ ℔ cent., left off strong. The dealings were quite free again in New-York Central, at 82⅝@½@¾@83 ℔ cent., and in Rock Island 59⅞@60@60⅛ ℔ cent. The other Railroads sympathized to the extent of ¼@¾ ℔ cent. Galena sold at 68⅞; Toledo, 31½; Harlem Preferred, 39⅞; Erie, 13⅝; Michigan Central, 50; Michigan Southern Preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 66½; and Hudson River 32@32¼ ℔ cent. Some of the recent sellers for the *Bear* account are said to have changed their tactics, after closing up their contracts on the fall of last week, and the market for Central, Rock Island and one or two other stocks has an efficient *Bull* support from this quarter. The more settled feeling in the Money Market, and the second reading of the last foreign news, have also given strength to the market to-day, particularly for State Stocks, the new Federal Stock and some of the Railway Bonds. Virginias sold at 96⅜; Tennessees, 89⅞; Federal Fives, 102⅝@102¾, and Missouris, of which there was a fair offering, 84½@⅝, cash, and 84, seller 60 days. City Bank shares are firm. Reading quiet, both here and in Philadelphia, at about 48⅝@¾. The general market left off firm.

There is a fair degree of activity in Money to-day at 6 ℔ cent. on choice short acceptances, and 7 ℔ cent. on first-class paper, running 90 days to 6 months. Demand loans come rather free to the old-established Stock Brokers at 5 ℔ cent., though the Banks are getting 6 ℔ cent. in some cases upon stock collateral. The Bill Brokers are not pressed with new paper, and the market altogether works steadily, both at Bank and outside. The aggregate Discount line at Bank, on the next average, will probably be down from one to one and a half millions—some of the leading Cashiers say over two millions. Since the closing of the Boston mail yesterday nothing is doing in Exchange. The *Kangaroo* is the mail steamer for Saturday next for England. One of the new Bremen line will also sail on the same day. London, 109½@109⅝; Paris, f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾. The following is the Bank movement at the four principal cities of the country on the last weekly returns:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, Feb. 5	$130,442,176	$91,965,256	$25,991,441	$7,950,855
Boston, Feb 7	59,120,000	20,845,800	7,814,600	6,514,600
Philadelphia, Feb. 7	26,472,569	17,207,167	5,979,439	2,786,453
New-Orleans, Jan. 29	21,837,911	24,346,761	16,101,158	11,618,119
Sub-Trea., N.Y., Feb. 5			8,103,546	......
Total	$237,872,656	$154,264,984	$63,990,184	$28,870,027
Last week	236,403,105	156,401,766	65,262,902	27,641,417

The business of Importation this week is again very active, particularly in Dry Goods. The entries to-day from the valuable cargoes of the *Asia* and *Kangaroo*, yielded $272,000 in Customs, of which $244,000 was paid in Gold, and only $28,000 in Treasury Bills, although the latter are quoted at ¼ ℔ cent. discount on the Street. The Sub-Treasury sent $100,000 in Gold to Washington, and disbursed $121,000 here. The balance this afternoon stands $8,354,019. The small amount of Treasury Bills paid in of late shows that even a 4@4½ ℔ cent. temporary investment on the Government, is firmly held, while money has risen to 6@7 ℔ cent. on mercantile bills. The whole sum paid in for Customs since Jan. 31, is only $214,000, while the cash payments are about $1,063,000.

The articles of association for the proposed Bullion Bank in this City we believe have been drawn up, to conform, of course, to the General Banking laws of the State. No special charter or legislation is therefore required to test the new theory of a Bank for Deposits, *at the cost of the depositor*, and of *partial* Discounts confined to the capital only of the stockholders. The perfect freedom of our laws authorizing the business of banking, by any individual or association, on any plan or theory of their own election, permits this experiment, and we rejoice that it is so. We have no confidence in its practical working, if strictly confined to the principle of receiving nothing but Bullion on deposit, and that at the charge of the depositor, and of employing only $1,000,000 of capital at interest. But the probability is that this principle will soon be relaxed; that checks upon the other Banks will be received for exchange or conversion through the Clearing-house; that all deposits will finally be mixed in together; that the charge for keeping them, however small it may at first be fixed, will be abandoned, where permission is allowed to discount upon or otherwise employ them, and that ultimately we shall only have another million Bank, with a flash name, in Wall-street, where too many, perhaps, are already jostling each other for business, not a *real* Bank of Bullion, subsisting upon the incredulity of a certain number of money people in all other Banks, and who are willing to pay a percentage to sleep sound o' nights, by having their treasure in a concern with an impressive name, *but very small means, and no individual responsibility.* This last point may not be so easily avoided by the stockholders under our general laws and the Constitution of the State as they imagine, but the experiment will doubtless be tried on, as it has been in other quarters, by withholding all issues for circulation.

It is not our business to inquire into the prospects of the Stock in such a concern as a *paying* investment, but these will occur to every one who is asked to believe that the dividends can be made out of the charge to depositors for keeping money which Banks of four or five fold the strength and age and experience and practical skill—and which have never wronged a depositor out of a dollar—are more than willing to kep for nothing—*and on special deposit, if desired.* We repeat that the question will recur, how even $1,000,000 is to be made profitable on strict Bullion principles. One-tenth the sum must go into the Bank Department, on 5 ℔ cent. Stock, to secure the organization. Two ℔ cent. on the whole sum must go for taxes and three more, at least, for contingent expenses. In these and other ways the simple interest on a million of dollars is pretty well used up. To give 7 ℔ cent. additional, on the strict principle of holding all deposits sacred in Bullion, and at a uniform charge of one mill ℔ dollar, and allowing an average transfer or exchange of the whole line, five times a year, if you please, thus raising the charge to one-half of one ℔ cent. ℔ annum for keeping safe the money of the depositor, would require a line of *fourteen millions of Bullion* to be constantly on deposit, on the responsibility of a single million invested in "debt currency" or Bills Receivable!

The next question that occurs, and which ought to be solved, in order to satisfy the public that the principle of the concern is to be carried out in good faith, relates to the probable sums in Gold now withheld from Bank in this community from absolute distrust of Banks of Discount and Circulation, and what amount is now held on deposit in such Banks, but *under suspicion* that their money would be safer with a Bullion Bank. We don't believe that both together begin to approach fourteen millions; but possibly the Bullionists have evidences, of reliable data, to the contrary—or possibly they calculate largely upon *educating a suspicion* against the integrity of the other Banks, which has no present existence.

But not to do these gentlemen hasty injustice—for some of them protest they mean good to the other Banks—we may as well add that their first calculation is upon the moneyed men of the City, who, wanting no discounts themselves, are ready to discount for others *for a consideration something higher than the ordinary Bank rate.* Failing of this rate, they leave their money in the very Banks which are competing lenders. And they are now to be told that if they will only transfer their money in Gold to the Bullion Bank, even for a short season, particularly when the general average runs low, they will infallibly raise the price of usance! It is not surprising, therefore, that with the establishment of the Bullion Bank should come the cry for the repeal of all Money laws.

The next source of business, we are told, is to be found with the Banking houses and heavy merchants in the Foreign Trade, including perhaps the Bullion Brokers. We doubt whether these classes would be willing to pay the mill per dollar for keeping what is now kept gratuitously by other banks. It is a question for their own consideration exclusively, for the change of system, so far as the deposits of the large shippers of Bullion are concerned, would work very little difference to the general movement. The averages in the Bullion Bank would appear in the general average every Tuesday morning, and the transfer of the accounts of Messrs. BROWN, BELMONT, and others, from the Merchants', America and State Banks, would simply relieve the latter from carrying one-half the Specie line they now feel compelled, from the heavy and changeable nature of these amounts, to maintain. The only difficulty, we imagine, will be found in persuading such old and practical heads to believe that their true interest lies in the direction of the new depository. The public concern for the change is exceedingly slight. They already believe the Manhattan and Phenix as sound with $900,000 or $800,000 each in gold, without these large accounts, as the Merchants' and America, carrying three times the sum in gold each with them. And the latter will not be deemed a whit the less sound if, after losing them, their average should fall to that of their neighbors.

The City Comptroller advertises $309,700 of Central Park 6 ℔ cent. to be awarded to the best bidders at 2 o'clock on 11th March.

The half-yearly dividend of the Ocean Bank is 3½ ℔ cent. The Niagara Fire Insurance Company have made 10 ℔ cent. for the half year; Irving Fire 7 ℔ cent. and Indemnity Fire 5 ℔ cent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD—JANUARY, 1859.

	Acres.	For
Construction Lands sold	33,546.94	$40,804 99
Interest Fund		
Free	788,56	12,826 32
Total sales during the month	4,335.50	$53,631 31
To which add town-lot sales		508 90
Total of all		$54,140 21
Sold previously	1,229,835.33	$15,637,148 95
Total	1,234,170.83	$15,691,298 16
Cash received in Jan'y, 1858		35,677 98
Cash received in Jan'y, 1859		54,155 93
Construction Bonds, cancelled January, 1859	36,000	
Construction Bonds, cancelled previously	927,000—	$963,000 00
Freeland Bonds cancelled in January, 1859	4,000	
Freeland Bonds cancelled previously	123,000—	127,000 00
Total cancelled to Jan. 31, '59		$1,090,000 00
Receipts from passengers		$53,953 52
Receipts from freights		63,434 36
Receipts from mails		6,358 33
Receipts from rent of road		5,633 33
Receipts from other sources		2,356 87
Total receipts in month of January, 1859		$131,736 41
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1858		127,861 27

The following were the receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for the month of January:

1858	$79,123 71
1859	91,990 20
Net increase January, 1859	$12,866 49

These are the net receipts after deducting the amounts due other roads.

PITTSBURG BANKS—FEB. 7, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg	$325,691	$461,178	$1,790,875	$666,236
Exchange Bank	538,400	296,193	1,500,501	436,092
M. and M. Bank	202,677	111,016	962,539	203,980
Citizens' Bank	132,450	72,975	609,601	98,923
Mechanics' Bk	227,350	124,852	731,553	82,709
Iron City Bank	228,825	102,029	677,151	161,674
Alleghany Bank	249,585	92,289	716,693	98,530
Feb. 7	$1,904,978	$1,260,532	$6,988,923	$1,748,144
Jan. 31	1,965,723	1,307,145	6,964,674	1,739,046

ST. LOUIS BANKS—FEB. 5, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Exchange.	Specie.
Merchants'	$594,050	$802,921 76	$418,674 86
St. Louis	249,560	541,160 07	156,994 96
Southern	344,940	551,363 78	186,952 18
Mechanics'	363,820	455,582 95	185,642 07
Exchange	241,425	196,656 42	137,882 97
State	338,440	1,133,008 36	513,046 18
Feb. 5	$2,132,235	$3,680,693 34	$1,599,202 42
Jan. 29	2,185,385	3,409,027 35	1,640,978 4

The Milwaukee Road.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We learn by telegraph dispatch that the following officers of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad were reëlected yesterday:

JOHN CATLIN, President; H. CROCKER, Vice-President; WILLIAM JERVIS, Superintendent; WM. TAINTOR, Secretary; CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer; A. G. MILLER, Jr., Auditor; JOHN J. HILL, Register.

The report of the Company for the past year will be ready in a few days, and will, we are informed, be very satisfactory. The number of miles run during the past year was no greater than the year previous, and yet the receipts, notwithstanding the hard season for all Western roads, show a small gain. The floating debt has also been materially reduced out of the actual earnings of the road, as will be seen by the annexed comparison of the debt for three years:

In Sept., 1856, the floating debt was	$900,000
In Dec., 1857, the floating debt was	526,339
In Dec., 1858, the floating debt was	337,427

This is, certainly, a very gratifying exhibit, and, should the traffic of the roads revive the present year, as is confidently expected, the friends of the road anticipate that the entire floating debt will be paid, and the road placed on a more solid foundation than ever before.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES $1,000 COUPON BONDS, IN sums to suit, for sale at Board prices, adding ⅛ commission. THOMPSON BROS., No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

☞ ALL PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE EMPIRE City Fire Insurance Company, either policy or stockholders, will hear something to their interest by calling at No. 14 Platt-st.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. BLEECKER offered to-day a "large and peremptory sale" at auction of 121 Harlem lots, situated on One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twenty-second, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, and on Third and Fourth avenues. This property has been in possession of ISAAC ADRIANCE, Esq., for 40 years. Terms: 10 per cent. and auction fees, to-day; 60 per cent. on mortgage for 5 years; balance in 30 days. The advertisement drew a large audience, and the sale was well conducted, but the bidding was not particularly animated, and the whole 121 lots were not all sold.

We report as follows:

Two lots north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 155 feet east of Third-avenue; HUELAT (Pearl-street,) $550 each.

Two lots adjoining above, on the east, each with a brick house thereon; WALTER BRADY, $850 each.

Three lots adjoining; HAWLEY, $560 each.

Two through (4) lots, One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, 415 feet east of Fourth-avenue; same, $610 each.

One ditto, (2) 100 feet east of above—one with a small front corner off; E. FERGUSON, $590 each.

Two lots north side One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 105 feet east of Third-avenue; BUCKMAN, $1,030 each.

One lot on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, 25x90 feet; SAUNDERS, $1,600.

One lot adjoining; HAWLEY, $1,160.

One adjoining; BUCKMAN, $1,135.

Two lots in rear of above, on south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street; J. WEBB, $700 each.

One lot adjoining; SIDNEY CONKLIN, $700.

Three lots in rear of the last, one the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 115 feet east of Fourth-avenue; SAUNDERS, $700 each.

One lot, 100 feet east of the last three, H. C. KANSKI, $690.

Three lots, 300 feet east of the last, in order, A. H. HARLOW, J. W. LAFITRAY, and PETER FRANK, $700 each.

One lot on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, WOOD, $1,900.

Three lots adjoining, with a house thereon, renting for $250, J. C. SAUNDERS, $1,720 each.

Two lots adjoining, WOOD, $1,350 each.

Two lots adjoining above on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, T. C. SAUNDERS, $850 each.

One lot adjoining, STURGIS, $775.

Two lots adjoining, BUCKMAN, $775 each.

One lot adjoining, HAWKINS, $735.

One lot adjoining, STURGIS, $715.

Five lots adjoining, HENRY G. HAWLEY, $710.

One lot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, 90 feet deep, D. HOBART, $1,660.

Two lots adjoining on the avenue, SELAH SQUIRES, $1,150 each.

Four lots adjoining, $1,125 each; two H. STURGIS, and two L. BUCKMAN.

Two lots in rear of above, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, F. A. GUION, $1,140 each, and one adjoining same, $1,130.

Two adjoining, BUCKMAN, $1,130 each.

Five adjoining, $1,100 each; two SQUIRES and three JOHN WOOD.

Two adjoining, with a small barn, BUCKMAN, $1,125 each.

Two adjoining, with a house, SELAH SQUIRES, $1,275 each.

One lot adjoining, and the last of that row, 35x100 feet 11 inches, A. HAWKINS, $1,525.

One lot exactly in the rear of the last named, and of the same size, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, fronting on "A new Avenue," which runs along the east side of Mt. Morris-square. HUELAT, $1,225.

One lot adjoining on the east, and also fronting on the end of the same avenue. BUCKMAN, $825.

The next lot. Same, $820.

The next two. HAWKINS, $780 each.

The next, same, $760.

The next, STURGIS, $710.

The intervening balance not sold.

This concluded the sale.

The following property was also struck down, (not by Mr. BLEECKER,) and we know not whether sold or not:

Three lots, south side of Fifty-second-street, 400 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, $700 each. No name given.

Also, two lots, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 95 feet east of Lexington-avenue, with a two-story frame house. J. L. FRANCIS. $1,600 each.

Also, one half the front, east side Fourth-avenue, south corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street—the corner, $730; three adjoining, $465, $455, and $455, all 90 feet deep; together with four adjoining, in the rear, south side One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; $405 each. All LIVINGSTON.

Also, the three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 322 Fourth-street, south side, between Mercer and Greene streets, 25x91 feet, 1 in. WM. H. GODDARD. $16,400.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold 14 lots on Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth streets, nine on the south side of Ninety-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, and five north side of Ninety-third-street, about 200 feet west of Third-avenue, at $600 ℔ lot. Also, one lot on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 120 feet east of Sixth-avenue, at $2,500. Also, one lot north side of Fifty-sixth-street, about 325 feet west of Fifth-avenue, at $2,500. Also, three lots south east corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, 65 feet on the avenue, 100 feet in depth, for $10,000.

Mr. THOS. J. STEWART sends us the following: I desire to report through you the sale of the entire square of ground on the Fifth-avenue, facing the Central Park, and lying between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth-streets, and the Fourth-avenue; containing 16 avenue lots, all twenty-five feet, six and a half inches front measure, and 56 street lots, all twenty-five feet, eight and a half inches measure, by the usual depth. The square lies about even with the new grade, and is the last square left other than the Lennox property, which it adjoins. The sale was on the usual terms, cash on delivery of the Deed, with the option to the buyer to allow a portion to remain on the usual terms. Quite a contest has existed for the ownership of this square, and but for the terms of payment demanded by the seller, a much higher price could have been obtained. The sale was closed at $165,000. Seller, FRED. L. TALCOTT; buyers, THOS. T. FERRIS and P. CALLAGHAN.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold seven full lots on the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, running southerly one hundred and seventy-five feet from the corner of One hundred and Thirty-fourth-street. Also, two full lots adjoining the rear of the above, running through the block, for $4,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 5,000 bales at prices establishing a decline of ⅛c. since the reception of the *Asia's* news; middling, 10⅞c.@11⅛c. The sales of the last three days sum up 14,000 bales, and the receipts 39,000 bales. The increase in the receipts at all the ports is now 1,025,000 bales. SUGAR is dull, and ⅛c. lower; fair to fully fair, 6⅜c.@6⅝c. MOLASSES, 33c. FLOUR has declined 25c.; sales of 4,500 bbls. at $5 25 for superfine. CORN firm at 95c. for mixed. OATS, 78c. COFFEE firm; sales of 8,500 bags at 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; stock in first hands, 7,000 bags. GUNNIES, 9½c. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool, 7s. 16d.@15s. 32d.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 13,500 bales, at a further decline of ⅛c.; Middling, 10¾c.@11c. SUGAR firm. FREIGHTS—On Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d. STERLING EXCHANGE, 108@108½. COFFEE firm, and ⅛c. higher; Prime, 11⅝c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

FLOUR in moderate demand at $5 35@$5 40 for superfine. WHISKY has declined ½c. PROVISIONS dull. Nothing done in MESS PORK; Bulk Shoulders declined ⅛c.; bulk Hams, 8½c.@9c. LARD, in bbls., 11⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

FLOUR dull, but firm in price. Superfine, $5 75 @$6 12½. WHEAT quiet: White, $1 45@$1 65; Red, $1 39@$1 40. CORN quiet and scarce: Yellow, 81c.@82c. WHISKY firm at 29½c.@30c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT inactive and unchanged in price. CORN steady: White 75c.; Yellow 75c.@77c. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY firm.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93; Reading Railroad, 24⅛; Morris Canal, 47½; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Arago	Feb. —	New-York	Southam'n.
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Feb. 19	New-York	Southam'n.
Edinburgh	Feb. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
America	Feb. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Indian	Feb. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian	Jan. 11	Galway	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Indian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
America	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Lebanon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Vigo	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Feb. 5	Bremen	New-York.
Prince Albert	Feb. 5	Galway	New-York.
Africa	Feb. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Feb. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	Feb. 12	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb. 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius S. Mitchill, Mrs. Saml. L. Mitchill, son and servant, Mrs. Benj. C. Lee and servant, Miss Hyatt, Miss Smith, Miss Mitchill, S. A. Darling, W. H. Harrison, Edward S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Thos Browning, Ed. H. Kirkland, U. S. A., John M. Nixon, Lieut. W. B. M. Wilson, John Huntington, Jr., F. T. Snow, Smith, E. R. Peabody, John Robt. Walton, Jr., S. Mulchahey, Miss Julia Warner, Lewey, the Rev. James Mrs. J. Annabel Arnold, Mrs. Rich, Master Rich, C. Woodworth, J. G. Coster, A. D. Williams, Miss Kelly, F. Geo. A. Preble. Capt. G. B. Swasey, Capt.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—Miss Talcott, Miss E. Magee, W. E. White, J. W. Moore, J. D. Otis, Miss C. Perry, Miss J. Perry, Miss L. Perry, Miss H. Butler, H. A. Taylor, Miss Howe, Miss L. Tenney, John Knox, Chas. Winter, Geo. Vanderbilt and lady, Miss Vanderbilt, H. E. Turner, Dr. Geo. Green, C. A. Longstreet, J. Gilchrist, Pedro Rivas, C. Tiltjen, S. W. Jones, Jr., A. Taylor, J. Smith, T. Ketchum, J. Hogan, N. R. Williams, R. A. Baker, T. Parsons, E. Handy, A. C. Hillyer, H. Samson, Geo. G. Moore, H. V. Brooks, T. H. Curtis, and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Mrs. A. Armstrong, J. C. Griffen, Jas. Waite, H. Vreeland and lady, John Edwards, J. H. Edwards, lady and child, James A. Courvoisie, F. K. Davis and lady, N. Simon, Frank Clements, M. W. Duryea, D. Pifer, Jas. Wheeler, Thomas Dougherty, Amos P. Scudder, H. Huselscheff, J. C. Bryne, A. Einstein, R. W. Wade, Miss Neilson, John Neilson, Miss Celia Storm, E. P. Burnham, L. Mattan, John C. Little, Edward Ratcliff, Capt. J. O. Baker, Capt. Robt. Pittman, Mr. Blanchard, Danl. Strauss, J. H. Fall, M. M. Hays, R. H. Lockhart, J. H. Myatt, J. W. Dial, Mrs. Hutchings and child, O. H. Harrington, G. M. Willetts, T. P. Ellis, Walter M. Smith, Geo. W. Scott, G. H. McGinniss, D. B. Maxwell, J. N. Ward, W. R. Jennings, Jas. McClure, sister and 2 children, T. W. Sturtevant, R. Shorter, T. H. Devamsay, W. Nordlinger, Richard Morgan, C. H. Baird, Geo. W. Ross, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Graybill, Mr. Garrish, Mr. Ferguson, J. C. Canning, Thos. B. Aldrich, G. A. Vista and lady, G. Meyer, Saml. Wyman, Carl Stowell, Capt. T. G. Rennell, D. B. Carpenter, Geo. H. Mellum, H. Wolfe, L. M. Fonda, E. D. Benson, Edward Strauss, Geo. Merson, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 00 | Sun sets..... 5 29 | Moon sets..... 0 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 0 08 | Gov. Island. 0 57 | Hell Gate.... 2 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schooners M. G. Leonard, Leavitt, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; Edwin Gordon, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; H. E. Bishop, Booth, Greenport, S. Godwin.

Sloop Excel, Thompson, Providence, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Feb. 6, 12 P. M., passed steamship Augusta, S. of Hatteras. The F. experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Albatross, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Pruss.,) Hashagen, Rotterdam 55 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Stanton & Ruger.

Ship Zurich, Baxter, Havre Jan. 1, with mdse. and 40 passengers to W. S. Drayton. Has had 1 death among the passengers. Was 15 days between lon. 37 and 40, with very heavy westerly gales; since then had moderate weather. Night of the 8th, hauled off shore, on account of fog.

Bark R. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Mark's Jan. 23, with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Had very squally, bad weather the whole passage. 4th inst., lat. 36 06, lon. 74 28, signalized a full rigged brig, showing a blue and white signal, bound S.

Bark Jacob Merrill, Parks, New-Orleans, and the bar Jan. 16, with sugar and hides to Benner & Deake.

Bark Rambler, (of Rockland,) Packard, St. Mark's Jan. 22, with cotton to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Albertina, Barton, Havana 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig George Downes, (of Calais,) Jamieson, Franklin 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Left bark Laura, at Attakapas, for New-York, ldg.

Brig Baron de Castine, (of Castine,) Lufkin, Cardenas Jan. 28, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Lucretia, (of Boston,) Wallis, Zaza, Cuba, Jan. 18, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) King, Cornwallis, N. S., 14 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Giulia, (Sic., 3-masted,) Fardella, Palermo 56 ds., and Gibraltar 30 ds., with oranges, lemons, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. May, Hobart, Galveston 24 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to D. C. Murray. Has experienced very heavy weather. Sld. in co. with ship Masonic, for Havre.

Schr. D. B. Bayles, Jayne, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. North State, Horton, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Southern Belle, Smith, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. John Roe, Hammond, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. L. E. Johnson, Day, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. Davis.

Schr. Granite State, Burgess, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Samuel Eddy, Patten, Darien, Ga., 11 ds., with yellow pine to Wm. A. A. Ellis.

Schr. Adele, Goff, Carolina City, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. F. Merwin, Merwin, Carolina City, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Chief, Eldridge, Fall River, for Norfolk.

SAILED—Steamships Marion, for Charleston; Alabama, for Savannah.

WIND—N. E.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Feb. 9, sundown—Steamships Marion and Alabama are passing, bound S. Wind light N. W.; weather hazy.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 9, sundown—Ship Sir Robert Peel and a brig at anchor in the bay, bound out. Nothing in sight, bound in. Wind moderate N.; hazy.

SQUAN, N. J., Feb. 9, sundown—Nothing ashore between here and Barnegat. Wind light N. N. W.; weather thick.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 9, sundown—Nothing in sight from here. Weather thick off shore. Wind light N. W.

BOSTON, Feb. 9—Arr. ship Carnatic, Devereaux, New-Orleans; bark Gen. Taylor, Barton, Marseilles.

The ship Meteor remains at anchor in the Roads.

NORFOLK, Feb. 9—Arr. schr. T. E. French, Rappahannock, leaking badly.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9—Arr. ships Joseph Keeler, from New-York; Ashland, from Boston; barks Eventide, from New-York; Brilliant, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

SEIZURE OF SHIP EMMA, AT MACAO.—We learn that the Judge of Macao has caused the seizure of the American ship Emma, lying off Bar Fort, by an armed force. The ostensible pretext for this singular and extraordinary proceeding is said to be an alleged claim of a Chinese against the *former* owner of the ship. No investigation, trial, or demand for payment has ever been made on the present owners by the Macao Court, and the illegal and forcible seizure of the ship and cargo on Saturday evening has consequently taken the foreign community quite by surprise. The Emma was more than half loaded with a valuable cargo of silks, sugar, tea, cassia, &c., for Bombay, and was to have been dispatched with a full cargo in a few days. The captain has very properly abandoned the ship and cargo under protest to the Portuguese Government, and placed his case in the hands of the United States Consul, who has warmly taken up the matter. The Governor of Macao disclaims all participation in the proceedings of the Judge, and indeed, if report be true, used all his means and influence to dissuade the latter from taking steps in so delicate a matter as the arrest of a ship, without good and sufficient grounds, but he was quite intractable. Chinese diplomacy is now coming into play. The Governor, it is believed, has actually resigned the functions of his office, and intends proceeding to Shanghae, to avoid the coming storm. In doing this, he is acting upon the principle that the man who has got himself into mischief must get out of it in the best way he can. When we are in possession of further particulars regarding the Emma, we shall lay them before our readers. We do not suppose, however, for a moment, that the United States officials out in China will allow such an effete and imbecile Government to commit such flagrant and high-handed acts of injury and insult to their flag, without demanding immediate and sufficient indemnity and redress. If such outrageous proceedings are once tolerated, there will be no security for ships in that wretched and despotic den of lawless people.—*Daily Press, Nov. 11.*

LOSS OF THE FRENCH SHIP LOUISE.—Letters from Capt. Montague, at Cienfuegos, to the agents at New-Orleans, give the following particulars of the loss of the ship Louise: She left Marseilles on the 4th of November last, with one cabin passenger, and about 700 tons of freight, consisting of wines, oils, &c., consigned to various houses in New-Orleans, and on the first ult., at 11 o'clock P. M., ran ashore on the Island of Pines, with such force that she bilged immediately. Capt. Montague, the passenger, and crew were taken off the wreck by a British vessel and carried to the port of Cienfuegos. The ship and cargo, which was partially insured at Marseilles, will be a total loss. No lives were lost. The manifest of her cargo has not yet come to hand.

DROWNED AT SEA.—The steamship Robert Waterman, Capt. Pratt, arrived at New-Orleans on the 1st, reports that on Friday morning, the 21st ult., Wm. Lee, of New-York, fell overboard, and before assistance could be rendered him, he was drowned.

FAYAL, Jan. 14.—The 3-masted schooner Addison Child, Capt. Smith, from Rotterdam for Boston, put in here on the 28th ult., with loss of head of foremast, jib boom, &c., and cargo shifted. The Br. ship Abeyona, from Coast of Africa, leaky, went ashore at Groicogo, and was totally lost; the crew were saved.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The schr. Maria Farrow, Capt. Glover, from Rockland for New-Orleans, was abandoned, 4th inst., lat. 37 56, lon. 67 47, on fire, and very leaky. Crew saved.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

A. B. Cook—brig, from Cienfuegos for Boston, Jan. 28, lat. 26 35, lon. 79 22.

Gibraltar—ship, bound E., was passed, Jan. 13, lat. 46 47, lon. 35 52.

Panama—ship, from Galveston for Liverpool, Jan. 31, off Cape Hatteras.

THE MEETING OF INVENTORS HELD last evening at the Cooper Institute, is adjourned at the same place THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is particularly requested.